CYCLES B.S.A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal, West End, Singer. Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B.S.A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal, West End, Singer. Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co, Bombay and Poona.

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VOL. X. NO. 230 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 8 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

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This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

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SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

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(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
30th September.	NALDERA *	16,825
7th October ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ‡	11.089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA ‡	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KASMALA ‡	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097
1223		
6th January..	MOLDAVIA *	15,800
13th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February,	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	DONGOLA	8,083
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089

* Through steamers from Australia have only limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Through steamers from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
27th October..	MARGHA	8,258
10th November	MALDA	8,600
24th ,, ..	NEVASA	9,071
8th December	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,, ..	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
5th January...	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, ..	MANORA	7,888
2nd Februhry-	MANELA	8,303
16th ,, ..	A steamer	... ...

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About 6th October	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with Nankin.
,, 27th ,,	SOUDAN	
,, 2nd November	KASHGAR	
,, 25th ,,	SICILIA	
,, 15th December.	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with Nelloro.
,, 31st ,, 1923	SOUDAN	
About 12th Januar.y	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with Kalyan.
,, 9th February.	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with Khyber.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
6th October.	NARKUNDA	16,227
24th November	NALDERA	15,825
15th December	MACEDONIA	11,089
12th January.	MOREA	10,911
9th February.	NARKUNDA	16,227

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
28th Sept. ..	BANKURA	P. Gulf. via Karachi.
29th ,, ..	VASNA	Bussah via Karachi.
2nd Oct. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast.
4th ,, ..	KARAGOLA	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage (for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with—

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P. O. Box 122.

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Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Kamakata Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,843	30 Sep.	2 Oct
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct	10 Nov
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,875	11 Nov.	25 Nov

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

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Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. "Jalaputra" ..	8310	October 1922.
S. S. "Jalavijaya" ..	7250	October 1922.
S. S. "Jalatarang" ..	4287	October 1922

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RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

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Bandoeng	Padang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
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Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

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JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

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The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd. (Singapore).

The Home Insurance Co. of New York.

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The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amsterdam).

MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,

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Price 8 Annas per tube.

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AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of the Immoveable Property situate Belvedere Hill Road, Mazagon, advertised for sale on Saturday, the 30th September 1922, has been ADJOURNED sine die.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 BALES OOMRA COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th September, 1922, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public Auction at Colaba Cotton Green by order of Messrs. Jamnadas Narsi & Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Sangidas Jesiram.

300 Bales Oomra Fine Machine Ginned Cotton including.

100 bales of D/o No. 1954 lying at Slate Godown.

100 bales of D/o No. 2114, lying at Fort Press Godown.

100 bales of D/o No. 1951 lying at Victoria Godown.

The above bales are open for inspection at the Godowns mentioned against each lot.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Ramdas Khimji & Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Singidas Jesiram, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Cotton Green:—

100 bales cotton C. P. No. 1, delivery order No. 2126 open for inspection at Slate Godown.

100 bales cotton Oomra Fine machine Ginned Delivery Order No. 1946, open for inspection at Victoria Godown.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES OOMRA COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th September, 1922, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public Auction at Colaba Cotton Green by order of Messrs. Gopaldas Haridas & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Sangidas Jesiram.

200 Bales Oomra Fine Cotton including.

100 Bales of D/O. No. 1934 lying at Colaba Bhaiya Godown.

100 Bales of D/O. No. 1936 lying at Greaves Godown.

The above bales are open for inspection at the godowns mentioned against each lot.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 600 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Laxmidas Khushowji & Co. and on account and at he risk of defaulting purchaser, Sheth Sangidas Jesiram, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Colaba Cotton Green:—

600 Bales Cotton including:—

100 Bales Cotton C. P. No. 1, Delivery Order No. 2143, lying at Greaves Godown.

100 Bales Cotton, C. P. No. 2, Delievery Order No. 2141, lying at Slate Godown.

100 Bales Cotton Oomra Fine, Delievery Order No. 1938, lying at Slate Godown.

100 Bales Cotton Oomra Fine, Delivery Order No. 1941, lying at Slate Godown.

100 Bales Cotton Oomra Fine, Delivery Order No. 1943, lying at Bruel Godown.

100 Bales Cotton Oomra Fine, Delivery Order No. 1944 lying at the Godown of Sheth Ooderam Premsukh.

The above goods are lying open for inspection at the respective godowns mentioned against each lot.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES OOMRA COTTON.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers, will under instructions from Sheth Ishwardas Modi and on account and at the risk of Defaulting purchaser. Sheth Sangidas Jesiram, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 5p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Cotton Green.

100 Bales, Oomra Machine Ginned Fine Cotton, Delivery order No. 1858, marks S. R.

The above goods are open for inspection at the Godown of Messrs. Bhaidas Karsondas & Co. at Victoria Bunder.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES OOMRA COTTON.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers' will, under instructions from Messrs. Bhaidas Karsondas & Co. and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Sangidas Jesiram, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Cotton Green:—

100 Bales, Oomra Machine Ginned Fine Cotton. Delivery Order No. 1692, marks S. R.

The above goods are open for inspection at Godown No. 36/38 1st Pasha Lane, Colaba.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th Sept. 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY WELL MADE AND WELL FINISHED FURNITURE OF EXQUISITE TASTE AND BEAUTY BY JOHN ROBERTS, WIM, BRIDGE AND OTHER KNOWN MAKERS. SALE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 1st October, 1922, at Walkeshwar Road, Chowpatty at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, Roberts' sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiters, tea tables, silver show and cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved blackwood furniture, palm-stand, Roberts very rich tapestry lined sofa and carved chair to match; English designed rocking chair by Wimbridge, writing table and revolving office chair by Roberts, English safe box, low arm chairs hat stands, carpets, Handsome oval shaped mirror and panelled almirah with special hanging arrangements and box shelves, single mirror door almirah with secret drawers and cabinet cupboard, clothes and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, glassware, English crockery, etc., etc.

The property of late Col. Hilliard and others.

Property of another gentleman.

1 Horbie Motor Car, 5 seater, 4 cylinder with lamp and horn complete in working order.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th September 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3469.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHANDARI STRETE, NEAR NAL BAZAR, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of Sale granted to the Mortagagee under the Indenture of Mortgagee dated the 16th day of April, 1919, and made between Odhavji Dhunjibhai of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 5th day of October, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of quite and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhandari Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1882, New No. 9016, Old Survey No. 132 and New Survey No. 2/1878 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 7469 and Street Nos. 29—31 and bounded as follows that is to say in or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Bhandari Street on or towards the North by the property of Vishwanath Ganoba Futane and on towards the South by the property of Anandji Bawa and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35. Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF 800 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd October, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in Meghjee Vullubhdas Godown No. 9, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, by order of Messrs. The Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Sangidas Jesiram the following bales of cotton:—

100 bales Fine M. G. Oomra Cotton, Delivery Order No. 249.
100 bales Fine M. G. Oomra Cotton, Delivery Order No. 237.
100 bales Fine M. G. Oomra Cotton, Delivery Order No. 234.
100 bales Oomra Cotton C. P. No. 1, Delivery Order 703.
100 bales Oomra Cotton C. P. No. 1, Delivery Order 702.
100 bales Oomra Cotton C. P. No. 1, Delivery Order 701.
100 bales Oomra Cotton C. P. No. 1, Delivery Order 590.
100 bales Oomra Cotton C. P. No. 1, Delivery Order 589.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 29th September, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co and in accordance with *sections 55 and* 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890 *Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction* THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following *unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting* of Bags of Cottonseeds, bags of Linseeds, Bags of Wheat, Bags of Javari, Bags of Tillseed, Bags of rice, Bags of Hirda, Bags of Castorseeds, Bags, of Dall, Bags of Toor, *Bundles of Gunny bags*, Empty wooden casks Bundle of Iron Bars, Tins of Oil, Cases of Bangles, Cases of Telegraph Stores, Cases of *slates, Cases of Boats*, Cask of Alum, Bales of C. P. Goods, Bales of twines, Bales of Gunnys, Bags of Sweepings, Bags of Sugar, Bags of Sweepings grain etc., etc.

Cash will be required for all lots worth upto Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent will be required; however in special lots if the auctioneer's demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR DIWALI ILLUMINATIONS

GREAT BONA-FIDE SALE OF ORNAMENTAL ELECTRICAL GLASSWARE. FITTINGS AND SUNDRIES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the first floor of 72 Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Bombay Electric Co. (vacating the old premises):—

Rich electrical fittings and globes, shades, cutglass, hand painted glass, etc., all carefully selected, special designs of best Bohemian and other glasswares.

Also one large show case and other furniture.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 39 TONS C. I. PIPES AND BANDS, ABOUT 100 TONS TENTAGE AND PICKETTING GEARS, ETC.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd October, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Rajee Bunder, Sewree.

By order of the Exchange Prospecting Co.
About 35 tons C. I. pipes.
About 4 tons C. I. bands.
Also by order of P. Rai Esq.
About 100 tons Tentage.

And on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, at the Auction Sale of 5th to 20th June, 1922, Jivaji Saloobhoy.

About 3 tons Tentage (balance of lot No. 19).

Lot No. 99—One lot picketting gears, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES GHAGHARAPAT OF THE JIVARAJ BALU MILLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th October, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gali of Mulji Jetha Market at Champagali by order of Bhatt Chatrabhuj Ganesh and on account and at the risk of Seth Hirachand Hargovind (of Patchchand Somachand).

6 bales each 80 pieces Ghagharapat of Jivaraj Baru Mills No. 2333, 31 inches 24 yards and 4lbs.

1 bale open 74 pieces Ghagharapat of Jivaraj Balu Mills No. 2333, 31 inches, 24 yards 4lbs.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th September, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

As Saturday, the 30th instant is a public holiday there will be no sale of horses and carriages on that day.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the estate of Tajbhoy Thaverbhoy deceased the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of April 1914 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by public auction at the premises on SUNDAY, the 15th of October at 5 p.m., (S. T.).

All that ipece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate at Abdul Rehman Street otherwise called Rangari Moholla piece Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-six square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 7206 and old survey Nos. 1052-1053 and new survey No. 1887 together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon which are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 35 and Street Nos. 133-35 and bounded towards the East by the sweepers passage on the West by the said Abdul Rehman Street on the North by the property of Hoosein Karim and on the south by the property of Haji Hassum Yacoob.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 8th prox'mo, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of the owners at Shaikh Memmon Street near Crawford Market all the furniture and fittings, etc., of Sherif Show Room, such as large and small glass door show cases, square plate glass silver show cases, large and small shelves, electric ceiling fans and lights, one extra large size Milner's safe, cottage piano chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, large and small almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, marble top tables, easy chairs, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th September 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apllo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY 4-30 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT FERGUSSON ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Abdul Rehman Haji Gulam Mahomed, an Insolvent and with the consent of the mortgagee Haji Dawood Haji Elias, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 29th Sept. 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent and of the mortgagee in the undermentioned immoveable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras Freehold land or ground together with the dwelling houses, building and structures standing thereon, situated at Fergusson Road near the Parel Station of B. B. and C. I. Railway, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 732 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old No. 822, New No. EF/12358 and New Survey No. 1D and 3/2809, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 2118 (1), Street No. 1114 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Ardeshir Rustomji Mehta, on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Kazialli Saheb, on or towards the North by the Fergusson Road *and on or towards the South by the property* of Mr. Madhavrao Ganpatrao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. *Mulla and Mulla*, Attorneys for the Official Assignee and for the *Mortgagee, at their office* at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF RACE HORSES AT POONA.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE RACE HORSE OWNERS.

THE SALE OF NICE PEDIGREE OF ARAB AND ENGLISH RACE HORSES.

By the order of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 1st October, 1922, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), at the Bungalow of Mr. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed at 21, Napier Road, Poona, the following:—

The property of Mr. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed.

"Pride of Bussra" 13-3, 4 years Blk. A. P.
"Bagdad Hope" G. A. H., 4 years.
"Bussra Hope", 14 hands, 3 years, G. A. H.
The property of Messrs. Beg Mahomed and others.
Very Little B.E.M. 5 years.
Eager Too C.H.E.G. 6 years.
King of the Ring B.E.H. 6 years.
Queen of the Ring B.E.M. 6 years.

The offers for the above horses will be taken by the Vendors or by the Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th September, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th September 1922.

Wonderful Astrologer.

Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusai of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity, to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes of date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The Premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram, Vizag District.

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING—For one year in monthly details, Re. 2. General whole Life-Reading Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in details, Rs. 8 Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.

One year's weekly predictions for Business men, Rs. 8.

Apply to:—
B. R. SREENIVASAYYA
Krishnailaya Agrahar, Mysore

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m
OUR GREAT FUN FRIDAY.
Special Doses of Laughter by the World's Best Physician
INCLUDING
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"SOME NERVE."

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m
COMMENCING THIS WEEK
"Romance of the Hope Diamond"
"Romance of the Hope Diamond"
"Romance of the Hope Diamond"
Featuring GRACE DARMOND
Being the life-story of MAY YOHE
(LADY FRANCIS HOPE)

A priceless Emerald is stolen from an Idol in a Burmese Pagoda in Mandalay and then follows a mystery story that the human mind cannot unravel until the last. A veritable carnival of thrills and sensations.

SEE THE FIRST THREE EPISODES
SEE THE FIRST THREE EPISODES
SEE THE FIRST THREE EPISODES
They will surprise you.
They will entertain you.

ALSO
The Spot-light Comedian
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"I DO"
A two-reel merry Matrimonial Mix-UP featuring the Monarch of Merriment.

!! TO-NIGHT !!
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
A THRILLING RELIGIOUS PLOT OF MAHABHARAT
KARNA
The Deserted Son of Kunti
IN 7 REELS
Produced by
The National Film Co.
DADAR.
DAILY 4 SHOWS—5,—7,—8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON HOLIDAYS AT 3-30 p.m.

GENUINE DOUBLE-BOILED LINSEED OIL
"BRIDGE BRAND"
Manufactured by
The New Mofussil Co. Ltd.
Guaranteed to be pure and free from any adulteration.
Quality equal to British Manufactured Oil in every respect.
THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT
reports on this Oil as follows:—
"DRIES WITHIN TWELVE HOURS. IT IS A GOOD SAMPLE OF GENUINE BOILED LINSEED OIL."
For prices etc. apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
New Mofussil Co. Ltd.,
HAMAM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

—PORTRAIT BLOCKS OF—
Eminent Men
ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE
FOR NEWSPAPER WORK
AT MODERATE CHARGES
Apply to:—
The Bombay Chronicle Studio

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY at 5, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 p. m.
THIRD INSTALMENT
PEARL WHITE
IN
THE SENSATIONAL PATHE SERIAL,
"THE QUEEN SEEKS DISTRACTION".
15 CONTINUOUS—EPISODES—OF
THRILLS—DANGER—MYSTERY
EDDI BOLAND COMEDY
SPECIAL MATINEES:
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30.
USUAL PRICES—Rs. 2 to As. 3

Pearl White (Pathe)

NOTICE—Soldiers in Uniform admitted to Dress Circle at Half Price.

WEST-END CINEMA

Close on the heels of our last great stupendous Picture we are out with another momentous Rolfe Photoplay in 7 parts with an all-star cast,

"MADONNAS AND MEN"

A tensely dramatic story of ancient Rome and Modern New York.

The stupendous scenes, such as the Roman Coliseum, the Roman Amphitheatre, the throwing of the Christian Martyrs to the lions to make a Roman holiday, the Broadway cabaret, the dressing rooms of the 'Follies" girls—all these practically stagger you to mute admiration.

"MADONNAS AND MEN"

FOR THE LAST TIME TO-DAY!

The gigantic Master-pieces of the year.
The International Screen Magazine in the Programme.
FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

THE "NOVELTY" CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
The celebrated Screen Stars
ELLEIN SEDGWICK
AND
JOE MOORE
IN
"THE WHITE RIDER"
A most sensational drama, with a beautiful *Love story* and thrills and "Punch" of a Serial!
See it and you will like it.
TIMES AND RATES AS USUAL.
Special separate arrangement for Ladies and Families in Balcony seats for As. 12 only.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gackwad
OF BARODA
Gandharv Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Saturday the 30th September 1922
(3 p. m. At Noon)
DRAUPADI
Sunday the 1st October 1922
(At Noon 3 p.m.
VIDYA HARAN

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE, BOMBAY.
ON
Saturday 30th Sept. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.
AND
Sunday 1st Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
Offers this Week again owing to a special demand of the general public
RAJA
PARIKSHIT
OR
Janmejaya's Serpent Sacrifice
produced by STAR FILMS LTD.
The story exhibiting the force of Evil and its consequent death by the hands of the Good bringing into display the MAHATMYA of SHRIMAT BHAGVAT.
Popular Prices & Usual Timings.
See it To-day or during the Week.

LOOK OUT FOR
A
"ROBERTSON COLE"
Million-Dollar Picture
THE
WONDER MAN
FEATURING
The World-War Hero and Heavy-weight Champion of Europe
"GEORGES CARPENTIER"

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on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent LINEN CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8569, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A14444

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

WANTED—An M.Sc. in Physics or Mathematics on probation for one year for the post of Assistant Professor in D. J. Sind College, Karachi, from 10th November, 1922. Apply with testimonials before 10th October, 1922. Salary Rs. 175—25/2—250 with Provident Fund benefits. S. C. SHAHAM, Principal, D. J. Sind College.
A14421

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SUPERINTENDENT on a monthly salary of Rs. 150-10-250 for a Benares Mills, for Oil Tobacco, Flour, Saw and Engineering, must be a thoroughly honest, reliable and energetic man (Security of Rs. 5,000 in cash is required) must join at once. Apply to A. C. CHAKRABERTTY, Secretary, No. 275, Habibpura, (Chetgan) Benares City.
A R5052

WANTED.—Two INDIAN LADIES, preferably Maharashtrians well-versed in English and Marathi or Hindi, as Companions to Her Highness the Maharani Hoikar of Indore. One of the applicants must at least have passed the Entrance examination; higher University qualifications will be preferred. They should also have an experience of games and in training up children. Those with additional qualifications of Drawing Painting, Needle-work, etc., will be given preference to. For pay and further particulars apply to THE HOUSEHOLD OFFICER, Holkar State, INDORE.
A 14203

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, BOMBAY—Applications are invited for the post of Chief Librarian to the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. . previous experience as Librarian not absolutely essential, but a person who is courteous, intelligent, methodical and a good discipinarian is required. A knowledge of Book-keeping and accounts a recommendation. Applications, also from ladies, stating age, qualifications and salary expected and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, addressed to "SECRETARY, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, No. 152, Esplanade Road, Bombay" should be sent in as early as possible. ROB. SCHERER, Secretary, pro. tem.
A 14464

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—BLOCKS with every facility in Moos Building at Grant Road, G. WATOOMAL WASSIAWAL & CO.
C R4965

TO BE LET—BLOCK, containing five rooms at Hill Road, Bandra. Apply to M. H. BANATWALLA, 280, Pallagully, Bombay 9.
C R5037

AVAILABLE—Beautiful FURNISHED ROOMS, everything modern, electricity, bath, excellent location. Rupees 50 and each. Separate entrance. DOCTOR HINMAN American Specialist Girgaon back Road, near Imperial Cinema.
C R5032

TO BE LET, for vegetarians only—ground and first floor of a newly erected palatial building with electric light at Matunga close to G. I. P. Station. Separate rooms can also be had. Rent moderate. Apply HARDAYAL NEVATIA, 322, Kalbadevi Road or on Spot.
C R4804

TO BE LET—Well-ventilated and well-lighted big and small ROOMS (for office or business purposes only) on the 1st floor of a building on Hornby Road, two minutes from the General Post Office and Victoria Terminus. Apply Box No. 8574, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R5046

TO LET.—Newly built GARAGES in Victoria 3rd Cross Lane at moderate rents. Suitable for Byculla and Mazagaon Residents. Please apply personally to BHAWOO KASHINATH AND CO., near Round Temple on Sandhurst Road, off Null Bazaar, or 'phone 1359
C R5013

FRUITS, FLOWERS. SEEDS.

LATEST DELICIOUS MANGOES—Very sweet and agreeable mangoes at Rs. 9 per 100, Rs. 5 for 50. Genuine and healthiest Langra, Bombay and Kishenbhog mangoes and Lichi grafts at Rs. 13 per dozen. Pkg freight extra. Price with order essential. Catalogue of plants sent on one anna Stamp SUPDT. DARBHANGA ESTATE GARDEN, No. 5, Darbhanga.
GA C12693

DESSERT PEARS or APPLES—9 lbs. for Rs. 5-10 sent carefully packed to any part of India by V.P. Post. A. H. LEE, Sundrole Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
GA R4790

BOOKS AND STAMPS

WANTED—A second hand BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE BOOK. Latest edition preferred. Apply stating price to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L

SUBSCRIBE TO "American Exporter" "Export and Import Review" "Uebersee-Post" "Der Welthandel" Weltanzeiger" and secure free export and import trade connections with the United States, Germany, Continent of Europe. MICHAEL, RITCHIE & Co., Post Box 75, 93, Fort Street, Bombay
L 14463

NECESSARY TO ALL!—LUXURY TO NONE—WONDERFUL "DREAM DICTIONARY" (in English.) No more astrological botheration: Foretells fortune; promises marriage prospects, births and riches; warns against enemies, calamities, deaths and dangers; reveals conspiracies and secrets; instructs remedies for diseases. Refer our DICTIONARY at once. Used mostly and specially by businessmen, bachelors, maids, officials, and students at large. Nice paper. Under three separate headings, Particulars Symptoms and Results. Based on our ancient scientific principles of the Great Rishis, handed over from generation to generation. True worth needs no boast! Gain more than bargain! Rapid Sale! Hurry Up! Agents solicited. Price Re. 1/- only. THE GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot, Vizag Dist. (South India).
B R5043

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

CANNOT BE CHEAPER STILL.—A new overland touring 4 fitted with Bosche magnetto and an up-to-date fittings is for sale. Enquiries can be made of Box No. 8565, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R5012

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

WANTED.—DYNAMO of 50 lamps 50 C. P. each complete with lamps wiring and necessary fittings and an oil engine to drive the above dynamo either separate or combined communicate sharp R. B. Narsingdas Mohota Wardha.
K R5030

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

RAW LIME STONES FOR SALE at Rs. 15 per Brass delivered free at Ahmednagar Railway Station. Apply L. BOCARRO & Co., Neutral Lines, AHMEDNAGAR.
T R5040

SPORTS.

POONA RACES.

FOR SATURDAY'S MEETING.
THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS
by Capt. NEMO.

3 WINNERS and 4 PLACES only will be given at Rs. 5. Try your chance this Saturday Apply 27, Rope Walk Street, behind Rose & Co., Fort.
S R5049

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 30th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Dussera) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1922.
C14412

TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE.

OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS for immediate occupation with lift.

I. In AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD, near Mole Station, blocks FACING SEA.

II. In AMRUT BUILDING on Dougall Road, opposite E. D. Sassoon Co.'s Offices. Rents from Rs. 90 and upwards. For particulars apply to the OWNER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
36, Kazi Syed St.,
Mandvi, Bombay No. 3.
M4774

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

WANTED, by the Bombay Millowners' Association, an ASSISTANT SECRETARY. Applicants must have secretarial experience and thorough technical knowledge and practical training in the Cotton Textile Industry, particularly in regard to General Mill organization, as the duties will entail the handling of questions relating to Wages, Labour, Trade Marks and other industrial matters. Holders of degrees B. Sc. Tech. or M. Sc. Tech. preferred. Salary according to qualifications, Three years' Agreement. Apply, with full particulars of previous experience, enclosing testimonials to the CHAIRMAN, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Graham's Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
C14419

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Company's Registered Office, No. 320 Mint Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th October, 1922, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's report and audited Statement of Accounts up to 30th June, 1922.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will the CLOSED from the 5th to 24 October 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.

N. B.—The Dividend if declared will be posted and paid on and after the 6th November, 1922 at the registered office of the Company between 12 and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on week days.
C14395

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 329, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 29th September, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited Statement Accounts.
2. To confirm the nomination of a Director.
3. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in the place of the two who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th September to the 30th September, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay.
Dated 30th August, 1922.
C14434

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY ELECTR'C SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

REWARD.

A REWARD of Rs. 1,000 will be paid by the Company to the person who gives such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction before a Magistrate of the men, who cut off the ear of the candidate Conductor near Fort Market, yesterday morning.

By Order,
C. LUCAS,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th Sept. 22.
C 14467

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPG. AND WG. COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 7371 of the Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., in the name of Mr. Mohanlal Lallobhai Shah, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this share should be notified within 15 days to the Registered Office of the said Company, Laxmi Buildings, 42, Ballard Pier, Fort, Bombay, otherwise a duplicate share will be issued to the abovenamed owner.

Dated Bombay 26th September, 1922.
C14460

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of:—

4. Four 200 Kilo-Watt, 440 volts, D. C. Crompton compound wound Dynamos direct driven by Marshall horizontal Compound Condensing Engines running at a speed of 106 r. p.m.
2. Two Lankashire Boilers 8 ft. 0 in. dia. 30 ft. 0 in. long complete with mounting and superheaters, certified for 160 lbs. pressure per sq. inch. Capacity 6,000 lbs. of water per hour.

Tenders which should be addressed to the DIRECTOR OF ORDNANCE FACTORIES, 6, Esplanade, East, CALCUTTA, and endorsed "Purchase of Electrical Plant" will be opened on the 20th October, 22. The Plant may be seen on application to the Superintendent Metal and Steel Factory, Lahapore, Nawabgunj.
TA C14381

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following:—

1. Supply of road metal No. 3 size from Sewri quarry delivered at site in Bandra, 50,000 cubic feet.
2. Labour charges for remetalling existing roads exclusive of steam roller and watering charges. Total area 2,65,000 square feet. (a) Tender forms, with full particulars as to conditions of contract and specification of work can be obtained from the Municipal Engineer.
3. Tenders must reach the Chairman, Managing Committee, before 1 p.m. on Tuesday, 3rd October.

K. G. GUNJIKAR,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 27th September, 1922.
C14458

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership between our client Mr. CHHAGANLAL KAKALBHAI and Mr. GIRJASHANKER MAHASHANKER JANI, carrying on business in partnership as Timber Merchants and Commission Agents under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Girjashanker C. Jhaveri and Co. at Tank Bunder, has been DISSOLVED as from the 21st day of September, 1922, and the said Girjashanker Mahashanker Jani has taken over all the assets and liabilities of the said firm as from the said date and our client, the said Mr. Chhaganlal Kakalbhai, is in no way responsible for such liabilities. It has been further arranged between the said parties that the said Girjashanker Mahashanker Jani shall not after the said date do any business in the said name of Girjashanker C. Jhaveri and Co. and that our client, the said Chhaganlal Kakalbhai, shall not be liable for any business the said Girjashanker Mahashanker Jani may do after the said date.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1922.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Chhaganlal Kakalbhai.
C14461

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
E. 4295 21—9—22.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PREMJI JAMNADAS VORA, of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, lately residing at Lohar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay, Broker. ..... Deceased.

Bai KAMLA, widow and heir of Premji Jamnadas Vora the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Kapole Bania and Hindu Inhabitant at Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, without the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHRAM SHAH, Esqr., Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 19th day of September, 1922.
Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
C14462 Petitioner's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON the 1st October, 1922, the Office of Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS will be REMOVED to ESUFFALLY BUILDINGS, opposite W. and A. Graham and Co., Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
R5029

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BYRAMJI RUSTOMJI KERAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to my client.

All persons having any claim to or against the said properties or either of them or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in Great Western Buildings, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land containing an area of 569 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 95 of the Agripada West Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, in the City and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 143 of the said Estate leased to Sorabjee Edulji Daver, on the South-East by Plot No. 95-A of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Abdulla Hoosein, on the South-West by Wylie Road and on the North-West by Motlibai Street, which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3529 together with the buildings known as "Hoosein Mansion A" thereon, which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4090 (5), Street No. 95-A.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land containing an area of 572 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 95-A of the Agripada West Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of this City of Bombay, in the City and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 143 of the said Estate leased to Sorabjee Eduljee Daver, on the South-East by land of the said Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay laid out as a service passage, on the South-West by Wylie Road and on the North-West by Plot No. 95 agreed to be leased to Abdulla Hoosein, which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3529 together with buildings known as "Hoosein Mansion B", which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4090 (5c), Street No. 95-B.

Dated the 27th day of September, 1922.

F. P. PAVRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.
C14459

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 191 of 1918

KRISHNARAO NANABHAI CHAPWALLA ..... Plaintiff
vs.
HIRAJI VASANTRAO CHAPWALLA and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1921, the following immoveable properties will be sold in 2 lots by Public Auction under the direction of by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises Lot No. 1 on WEDNESDAY, 15th November, 1922, and Lot No. 2 on THURSDAY the 16th day of November, 1922, at the hour of half-past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time) on both days.

PARTICULARS

LOT No. I.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SHEIKH MEMON STREET PROPERTY

All that piece of parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with messuage tenements dwelling houses or chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Sheikh Memon Street (formerly known as cart called Bengalwady in Sheikh Memon Street) without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 115-115, New No. B/884, B/891, Old Survey No. 166 and New Survey No. 2/1421 and Cadestral Survey No. 1459 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 290-291- (1) and 295 and Street Nos. 434 436 438 and 440-1 and 25A in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 157 (One hundred and fifty-seven) square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by a charitable property on or towards the East by Sheik Memon Street on or towards the South by the property of Naginchand Ustad and on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Manchand Ghelabhai and which said premises are in possession of the tenants of the heirs of the deceased Nanabhai Gopinath Chapwalla.

LOT No. II.

DESCRIPTION OF CAWASJI PATEL TANK ROAD CALLED KHETWADY PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground together with the messuages standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, (both are now amalgamated) registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old Nos. 2221 and 2222 New Nos. 9304-9305, Old Survey No. 448-449, and New Survey Nos. 5188 and 5189 and Cadestral Survey Nos. 3109-3310 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes jointly under C Ward Nos. 6486-6487 and Street Nos. 46-48 and 50 containing by admeasurement 185 5/9 (one hundred and eighty-five and five-ninth) square yards or thereabouts and be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the sweepers passage, on or towards the East by the property of Vanmalidas Gora Gandhi, on or towards the South by the Cawasji Patel Tank Road and on or towards the West by the property of Chabildas Ramdas which said premises are in the possession of the heirs of the deceased Nanabhai Gopinath Chapwalla and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Amin and Desai. Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1922.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

AMIN & DESAI,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
C14436

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The monsoon has strengthened in the interior of the Peninsula and a north-western disturbance has given rain in the extreme north of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, North Hyderabad and local in Bihar, Kashmir, Konkan and south Hyderabad. A few falls occurred in Bengal, the east United Provinces, the north Punjab, the Northwest Frontier Province, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Bassein two inches, Moulmein and Jessore one and a half, Purnea and Rawalpindi one, Raichur three-quarters.

Forecast:—No large change.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 28th Sept. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 28th Sept. 1921.	June 1st to 28th Sept. 1920.
Colaba (Observatory)	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0.15	70.21	85.77	89.39
Esplanade (Gok. Vej. Hospital)	--	--	88.24	45.41
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	--	--	81.54	44.15
Kamp & Co., Cumballa Hill	--	--	86.34	44.72
	--	--	--	--

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Sept. 27th.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 11 a.m. 2 p.m. & 5 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches			29.853
Temperature of Air			79 9
Wet Bulb Thermometer			74 5
Dew Point			73.4
Relative humidity of Air			0.742
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)			4.0
Maximum temperature of Air			85.2
Minimum do do			75 4
General direction of Wind			NNW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind do		miles	9.0
Fall of Rain		inches	0.00
Total fall during month			7.2-
Do. for year			75.06
Greatest fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th			0.18

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	29	m 6 7	25 6	29	m 0 47a	20 3
		e 6 8a	28 9		e 0 58	19 1
S.	30	m 7 27	25 4	30	m 1 55a	19 10
	Oct.	e 7 34a	28 4	Oct.	e 2 47	19 9
S.	1	m 8 26	25 7	1	m 2 47	19 8
		e 8 42a	28 6		e 3 40a	19 8
M.	2	m 9 18	26 0	2	m 3 41	19 8
		e 9 35a	28 9		e 3 51a	19 8
Tu.	3	m 9 56	26 4	3	m 3 34	19 9
		e 10 15a	29 1		e 4 19a	19 11
W.	4	m 10 19	26 7	4	m 4 1a	17 11
		e 10 50a	29 7		e 4 39a	17 3
Th.	5	m 4 47	26 6	5	m 11 19	20 3
		e 5 44a	26 6		e 11 4a	19 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

		A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Sept.	29 (Friday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 10m
"	30 (Saturday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 29m.
Oct.	1 (Sunday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 8m.
"	2 (Monday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 26m.
"	3 (Tuesday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 25m
"	4 (Wednesday)	6h. 32m.	6h. 23m
"	5 (Thursday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 21m.

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter Sept. 28th 4h. 10-4m. a.m.; Full Moon Oct. 6th. 6h. 22-3m a.m.; Last Quarter 14th: 3h. 25-4m. a.m.; New Moon 20th: 7h. 10-2m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 28th September, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.20in. of rain. Skies are clear at that station and at Multan and lightly or moderately clouded at other stations. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and day temperature was below normal at Lahore, Hissar and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports an insignificant fall of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports a light fall of 0.10in of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and north Rajputana and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Mount Abu and Jodhpur. Day temperature was below normal at most stations. Night temperature was lower than usual in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature was below normal at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0.28in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded and at Nagpur humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay had a light fall of 0.15in of rain. Skies are clear at Ratnagiri and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.52in of rain while Nizamabad and Aurangabad had 0.50in and 0.11in respectively. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ahmednagar and in excess at Nizamabad. Night temperature was below normal at Poona and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in north Hyderabad and locally in the south Bombay Deccan and in the extreme north of the Punjab. A few falls have occurred in the Konkan, the west Central Provinces, southwest Rajputana and southeast Madras. Skies are clear in the north and west Punjab upper Sind, north Rajputana and Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded over the rest of the reporting area. Day temperature was below normal over most of northwest India and was above it in Madras

Forecast.—No large change is likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th September, 1922.

The depression in northeast India has disappeared after giving a few more scattered heavy falls of rain in Bengal. Elsewhere rainfall has been extremely scanty. Weather is slightly disturbed along the northwest frontier. Rainfall has been local in Bengal, Chota-Nagpur, Bihar and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair three inches; Dhubri two; Jessore three; Dinajpur six and Raichur one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH OF SEPT. 1922

Stations.	Temp. in shade. Maximum during last 24 hours.	Temp. in shade. Minimum during last 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total Jan. 1st to date.	Departure from Normal.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	95	78	70		5.20	—3.66
Do. 27th	89	78	79	64		
Jask	90.3	0 3	85	0	8	—4.66
Muskat	91.9	1.0	61	0	0	—8.37
PUNJAB—						
Multan	95	78	70		5.20	—3.66
Rawalpindi	90.5	64.1	86	1.20	5.86	+2.96
Lahore	93.6	5 5	55		5.59	+1 66
Hissar	88.5	70.4	65		15 41	+4.98
Ambala	94.4	70.3	70		9.96	+2.19
Delhi	91.0	72.0	65		23 16	—1.18
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	--	--	--		--	--
Mainpuri	90.2	5.2	72		8.32	+12.61
Jhansi	90.0	71.0	71		20.56	+3.99
Cawnpore	8.6	4.4	72		6.96	+14.04
Allahabad	88.6	6 8	84	5.56	42.51	+8.66
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	9.1	6.6	76	--	0	—3.12
Karachi	88	6 1	82	--	1.17	—3.15
Ajmer	86	67	64	--	12.74	+1.16
Jaipur	92.6	71.8	62	--	16.80	+3.61
Kotah	89.0	72.0	60	--	22.80	+2.53
Mount Abu	71.0	59.4	88	0.10	50.90	—3.36
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Surat	86.0	71.8	76	--	8.20	—5.19
Dwarka	83.0	74.0	76	--	15.80	—7.01
Veraval	83.0	74.0	76	--	14.00	—10.09
Rajkot	86.0	68.0	75	--	14.00	—10.09
Bhavnagar Para	85.0	69.8	75	--	17.62	—9.05
Surat	90.0	72.0	74	--	27.80	+3.26
Ahmedabad	84.0	71.2	76	--	21.60	+3.67
Deesa	89.0	71.0	73	--	27.52	+4.71
Neemuch	85.0	61.8	78	--	27 15	+10 03
Indore	84.0	68.1	81	--	46.82	+8.66
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85	71.0	84	--	53.92	+0.69
Saugor	86.0	68.0	75	--	46.80	+4.72
Mulangabad	87	70.0	85	--	39.34	—1.07
Khandwa	9.7	70.0	80	0.28	40.80	+3.88
Akola	92.0	70	70	--	30.00	+3.47
Amraoti	92	66	70	--	30.00	+1.70
Nagpur	91.0	69	74	--	38.00	+3.07
Chanda	89.0	72.0	71	--	48.82	+3.04
Raipur	87.0	73.0	10	--	48.40	+4.18
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.2	76.0	86	0.18	76.21	+2.66
Ratnagiri	84.1	72.7	71	--	0.52	+2.04
Marmagao	91.0	73.8	68	--	12.18	+2.16
Karwar	90.0	71.0	68	--	12.80	—2.12
BOMBAY DECCAN AND MYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.2	66.0	67		18.00	—2.45
Ahmednagar	85.7	67.7	61	0.02	9.61	—1.21
Poona	83.1	64.4	78	0.03	13.78	—3.51
Sholapur	86.0	70.0	74	0.00	13.87	—3.09
Bijapur	86.2	69.0	69	0.52	25.71	—1.32
Belgaum	81.0	69.0	85		36.18	—1.17
Aurangabad	86.8	70.0	72	0.11	28.61	—0.40
Nizamabad (Indus)	89.0	69.0	60	0.50	20.10	—7.73
Hyderabad	89.0	72.1	70	--	16.56	—7.40
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.1	73.6	82	--	113.07	+11.82
Calicut	84.2	74.3	82	--	100.31	+2.45
Cochin	84.0	73 9	84	--	91.77	+4.66
Colombo	87.0	76.1	91	--	35.18	—8.66
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND NILGIRIS—						
Masulipatam	95.4	77.8	68	--	15.98	—7.33
Nellore	98.0	75.0	62	--	8.00	—7.22
Cuddapa	99.1	76 2	58	--	14.10	—6.61
Madras	96.1	78.8	70	--	12.81	—7.01
San. alore	88	67	61	--	11.84	—6.21
Ootacamund	71	57.0	86	--	5.61	+1.40
Trichinopoly	99	75	61	--	8.00	—4.60
Nungapatam	94	76.0	71	0.12	11.07	+1.80

On the 24th instant, which was the 6th day of the birth of son and heir to the Yuvarajshri Gambhur Singhji of Vala State (Kathiawar), a garden party to the officers and the leading citizens of Vala was given in the evening, and the Thakore Saheb was pleased to order the release of all prisoners of the State and ordered for the distribution of sugar-candies to all servants and leading citizens of the State, and to school children. The poor were fed.

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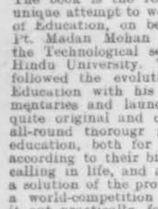

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"It will be no less useful for my students than has been Macdonell's Vedic Reader and Dr. Peterson's Selections from Rigveda prescribed for the Bombay University B. A. Examination and published by the Government of Bombay." M. G. Pai, a Sanskrit Scholar.

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SHIVA BOOK DEPOT, (Sec. C),
VAIDIC JIWAN ASHRAM, DEHRA DUN.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 27th

	Sales.
Total day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	..
" " Sales of East Indian ..	450
" " Import	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Sid. Americans Spot Fair request ..		12 84
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		17 25
New York, 11 a.m. ..	Oct. ..	20 65
Tone of New York :—Featureless,		
as known in Liverpool at ..	Jan. ..	20 75
closing time.) ..	Mar. ..	20 81
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Oct. ..	20 30
	Jan. ..	20 39

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 27th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES,

	To-day's price
September	..
Oct.	12 25— 9
November	..
December	..
January	12 0.—08
February	..
March	11 92— 8
April	..
May	..
June	..
July	..
Aug	..

CLOSING PRICES,

Liverpool, Sept. 27th

Months.	To-day's Price.
Sept	12 39—10
Oct.	12 22—12
Nov.	12 08—12
Dec.	12 03—11
Jan.	11 98—11
Feb.	11 93—11
March	11 89—11
April	11 84—10
May	11 79—10
June	11 71— 0
July	11 63— 1
August	11 47— 9

EGYPTIAN COTTON,

Liverpool, Sept. 27th

Months.	To-day's Price.
Sept	16 40— 5
Oct.	16 45— 5
Nov.	16 60— 5
Dec.	16 70— 5
Jan.	16 80— 5
Feb.	16 90— 5
Mar.	17 00—05
April	17 10— 5
May	17 20— 5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 27th

G. Broach		7 50
" " Fully Good		7 90
" " Fine		8 30
" " No. 1 Comra Good ..		10 20
" " Fully Good ..		10 60
" " Fine		11 0
F. G. Broach Good		11 30
" " Fully Good		11 70
" " Fine		12 1
F. G. Bohnda Good, ...		7 65
" " Fully Good		8 05
" " Fine		8 45

AMERICAN MARKETS,

New York, Sept. 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..		34,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..		..
" " to Continent ..		..
Stocks at New York Oct. ..		20 40—33
" " " Dec. ..		20 66—39
" " " Jan. ..		20 50—34
" " " Mar. ..		20 55—36
Spot Cotton, at New York ..		20 70—30
" " at New Orleans ..		20 25—25
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ..		19 93 31
" at New Orleans Jan. ..		19 97—40
Rio Nile Coffee (No. 7 quality)		19 1/16
Tone and Bids		..
Visible Commercial U. S. stocks		99 1/4
Do. Foreign		69 3/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET,

New York, Sept. 27th,

Futures at New York,	Oct. ..	20 40—33
	Dec. ..	20 66—39
	Jan. ..	20 50—34
	Mar. ..	20 55—36

Liverpool, Sept. 27th,

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.G. Liverpool ..	Oct. ..	12 22—12
	Jan. ..	11 98—11
	Mar. ..	11 89—11
	May ..	11 79—10

London, Sept. 27th.

Telegraphic Transfer ..	1/3 9/16 Quiet,
Bar Gold	£ 4 13 5 Firm.
Bar Silver Spot ..	28 5/16 Dull.

MONEY MARKET,

London, Sept. 26th.

Continental Exchange	Belgium ..	61 43
	Athens ..	190 50
Cuban Sugar Oct.-Dec. Nominal	..	15 9

London, Sept. 27th,

Rentes 3%		61
Bar Silver Spot		35 5/16
" " 2 months hence ..		35 1/4
Closing Tone of silver :—Idle.		
Interest day to day loans ..	..	1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans ..	..	1 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 p/c. since 17th July 1922.	..	3
Continental Exchange	Belgium ..	61 46
	Athens ..	197 50
Cuban Sugar Oct. Dec. Nominal	..	15 9

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Sept. 27th

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	41
" " Mutton "	41/3
General Tone of Tallow Auction firmer.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept 27th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 63 lbs. Sept.-Oct.	
Sellers	47/6
Barletta Fusco 63 lbs. Dec.	
Sellers	45/9
Australian Sept. Buyers	49/6
Tone :—Quiet,	

SHARES,

Chartered Bank	£ 17 1/4
Hongkong	£ 114
National	£ 41 1/2
F. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 14 1/4
Eastern Bank	£ 5 1/4

SEEDS,

Rapeseed, Ferozepore real Sold Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£ 16 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 418 lbs. ex-Ship	..
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 418 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Value	£ 15 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed :— Steady.	
Linseed, Bombay pcs 416 lbs ex Ship Aug.-Sept. Nominal	..
Tone of Linseed :— Firmer.	
Linseed, Argentine Sept.-Oct. ..	£ 18 1/8
Poor demand.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Sept.-Oct. Buyers ..	£ 8
Toria Rapeseed Sept.-Oct. Value	£ 17

METALS,

English best Selected Copper	68
Standard Copper G. M. B.	63 3/8
Copper Braziers	83
Yellow Metal	8 1/8
Hard Spelter	25 1 2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 3, 8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90 ..	£ 84+3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 88+1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 13/16+3/16
Consols 2 1/2%	56 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	57
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	66 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	55 1/2
3 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 112

RUBBER,

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Oct.-Nov.	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct.	8 1/8
Tone :—Firm.	
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay ..	19/3

JAVA SUGAR,

Brown Sugar 16/18 G. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Nominal	17 3 4
Fine White Java G. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	19/4 1/2
Do. Do. Do Jan.-Mar. Sellers	19/10 1/2
Fine White Java G. & F. Bombay Oct.-Dec. Sellers	19/11 1/4
Fine White Java G. & F. Karachi Oc. Dec. Sellers	20/0 3/4
Tone :—Dull.	
Cuban Sugar Oct.-Dec. Nominal ..	16

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 28.

A further drop of 33 points was reported in New York futures. The Marwari bazar opened this morning for F G M G Broach April-May at Rs. 420. From the opening of the market Marwari shrons and an Indore operator were selling which caused the market to decline to Rs. 414½. At this level Japanese Houses and offices began to buy lifting the prices to Rs. 420½. Again on selling by Cutcha Candy Marwari brokers the prices eased to Rs. 414 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 415 The bazar finally closed at Rs. 414. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 417 and closed easier at Rs. 403 owing to heavy selling by offices and by bear operators.

Fine M G Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 364½ and soon after eased to Rs. 357½ on selling by offices. From this level it advanced to Rs. 363 in sympathy with the advance in Broach and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 360. F G M G Bengal December-January was Rs. 304 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton had a very quiet feeling yesterday, Japan shippers as well as European exporters were not in the market. Some local millwalas are reported to have bought about 1,000 bales of Western and Comptas.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Sept. 28th.

		Rs.
G. Broach ..	April/May ..	403
Fully Good Bengal ..	Dec./Jan. ..	290
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan. ..	346 1/2

B. I. E. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 28th.

		Rs.
F. G. Broach ..	April/May ..	416
Fully Good Bengal ..	Dec./Jan. ..	366
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan. ..	360

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 28th

Description.	Super	Fine F.	Good	Good	Fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	..	..	355	345	335 ..
M. G. Oomra's No. 2 ..	485	465	450	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	525	505	490	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	510	490	475	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	490	480	470 ..

EXPORTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 27th Sept 1922.

Cotton	1532	Bs.
Wheat	1184	Qrts
Linseed	661	"
Bags, etc.	Nil	"
Rags, etc.	819	"
Coppyrsed	136	"
Provisions	1311	"
Castorseed	3771	"
Ore	9410	"
Cabotseed	1791	"
Oilseed	4603	"
Groundnut	4218	"
Grain	222	"
Jowari	735	"
Kanni	Nil	"
Barley	Nil	"
Bajra	1457	"
Coal	10952	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Sept. 28.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 27-6-6.
Bars gold forward, 27-6-6.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 27-7-6.
Bars silver ready, 93.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 93.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 93-3.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 7/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 15/32.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 1/2.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 17/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 23/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 9/16.
Bank's buiyng D D, 1/3 19/32.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 368.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 388.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 378.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 170.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 165.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 201.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 272.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 181.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 355.
London gold ready—sh. 93-5.
London silver ready—d. 35-5.
London silver forward—d. 35-4.
Tone of Silver—Quiet and dull, India bought, Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange, Dollars 4.40.
French Exchange, Frcs 58.00.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 23.60.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 61.50.
Italian Exchange, Liras 104.00.
German Exchange, Mrks 7200.
Prague Exchange, Krons 143.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 58-8.
5 per cent War Loan, 83-12.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100/2.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1526, 100/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932, 100/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103/12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.

SHARES.

The market closed quiet.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1355, India 107, Tata Bank 15/12, Central 33/8 xd, Eastern 72.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 3000, Alliance 320 n, Apollo 70, Birla Mills 72/8, Bombay Cotton 1025, Bombay Dyeings 1335, Bradbury 900, Century 695, Central India 4680, Colaba Land 2100, Coorla 257/8, Crescent 445, Edward Sassoon 412-8, Elphinstone 132-8, Indian Bleaching 205, Indore-Malwa 610, Jamshed Mfg. 370, Kastoorchand 785, Khatao 570, Kohinoor 1995, Luxmi Cotton 5475, Madhavrao Scindia 205, Madhowji 410, Mathuradas 700, M. Petit 4500 xd, Meyer Sassoon 265, Morarji 6700, New Great 660, New City 625, Pabani 780, Pearls 895, Phoenix 800, Shapurji 270, Simplex 635, Standard 2430, Swan 1090, Swadeshi 4810, Tata Mill 1010 and Vishnu Cotton 2200 n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 425, Bombay-Burma 480, Bombay-Burma N I 135 pr, Bt. Burma Pet. 8, Bombay Tramway 115, Bombay Steam 200, Bundi Cement 37, Indian Cement 270, Katni ord 225, Katni def 1150, New India 17-8, Shivrajpur 28-8, Tata Iron ord 51-4, Tata Iron def 300, Tata Hydro 780, Tata Oil 45 and Scindia Steam 1-5.

SENSATIONAL COTTON CASE.

MR. SANGIDAS JESIRAM APPLIES FOR INJUNCTION.

RULE NISI GRANTED.

Yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla, Rai Sahib Sangidas Jesiram presented an application for the grant of an injunction restraining the Directors of the East India Cotton Association from taking action under Rules 214, 18 and 19 of the Association against the applicant.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the applicant.

His Lordship granted a *rule nisi* for injunction until Monday.

TEXT OF RULES.

The following are the text of the Rules :—

Rule 214. Any member who fails, for any reason to pay differences, as and when due, shall be treated as having failed to meet at maturity his liabilities to another member or members. If he fails to give notice under rule 16, then the Board shall at once take action under rule 18 and the other rules in that behalf.

Rule 18. If it be reported to the Board that any member has failed to meet at maturity, his liabilities to any member or members, the Board shall at once investigate the circumstances, and if they consider the failure proved, they shall promptly cause notice signed by the Chairman (with the date of posting subjoined) to be posted on the Notice Board and the posting of such notice shall have the same effect as the posting of a notice under rule 16.

Rule 19. When the failure of any member has been investigated, whether at his own instigation or by order of the Board, or if a member neglect to communicate the fact of his inability to meet his contract and liabilities at maturity, to the Chairman, or if a member suspends payment, or if by proceedings instituted by or against him, his affairs shall be brought within the bankruptcy, or insolvency or liquidation jurisdiction of any Court in India, he shall be suspended from all rights of membership, except the privilege of arbitration on claims arising from transactions entered into before the occurence of any of these events, and he shall, if required within a reasonable time, after such event furnish the Board with a correct statement of his affairs.

MAHIKANTHA CHIEFS' GATHERING

A Sadra (Mahi Kantha) correspondent writes under date the 20th inst :—The Mahi Kantha Chiefs sixth gathering had its annual sporting meetings last week at Sadra, the Headquarters of the Agency. The programme began with the College Tennis finals before a large gathering of interested spectators, the opponent being K. S. Jaswatsinhji of Magodi and K. S. Jorawarsinhji of Varabar and resulted in favour of the former by 12 games to 4 and scored the Jaiji challenge cup. The next three evenings were devoted to playing Tennis ties for the Tennis tournament for doubles. Mornings were occupied in outside events such as rifle shooting, (stationary) pigeon and revolver shooting and shooting at a moving target and Riding and Tent pegging. Entries for all these events were many and there was keen competition.

The Office of the Mysore University, in an official memorandum says the Fifth Convocation of the University to be held on the 12th October 1922, will be held on Wednesday the 4th proximo.

DON'T LAP IN THE DARK.

DO BUSINESS WITH CAUTION.

It is common experience that the man who is cautions is always prosperous and the merchant who think twice before doing any transaction escapes any financial trouble. If, before, doing any teji-mandi transaction, you will consult Joshi Krishnalal Ramakant Sharma regarding the future developments and tendency of teji-mandi and other business, you will easily recover any loss you have sustained, and besides make large profits. Joshi Krishnalal, by his expert knowledge of Astrology, Ramal Vidya and the Occult Science, and by his vast practical experience, can foretell quite accurately the future teji-mandi prices of cotton golds, silver, shares and any other commodity. All experienced businessmen consult him as to their business and consequently are always successful. Numberless certificates have been received from them, a few of which are given below. Convince yourself by a personal visit.

CERTIFICATES.

Pandit Krishnalal Ramakant Sharma has been known to me for sometimes, and I feel it a pleasure to say that every one of his predictions from my palm reading have been perfect come to pass. He has been also assisting me in my share transaction and over 90 per cent. have come right.

I cannot help but honestly declare him to be a marvellous man where the science of Astrology and palmistry is concerned, and I feel grateful to him for his assistance I received in recovering my financial losses.—

BOMBAY. 31-7-19. A. B. STANDLEY.

BOMBAY, 31-7-18.

I have, hereby to certify that Joshi Krishnalal Sharma is a great expert in Astrology and his predictions in various businesses are found a quite true. He also gives the accurate figures of fluctuations in various shares and I have been greatly benefitted by his vist. I have earned a good deal in shares and price goods and which is only due to my visit with him.

(Sd.) MOOLCHAND RAOJI.

I know Mr. Krishnalal Sharma from a long time. He is a native of Purtabgadh (Rajputana) and belongs to a very respectable Brahmin family. I am glad to testify that he is well versed in Astronomy. He worked for me here for a long time and give me entire satisfaction.

I hope he will give satisfaction to anybody if any work be given to him.

I wish him success,
(Sd.) MEHTA KISHANSINGH.
DEWAN OF JODHPUR.
4th February, 1915.

I have the greatest pleasure to hereby certify that the predictions given by Pandit Jotishee Krishnalal Ramakant of Bombay as regards cotton have proved so very correct that one is simply astonished at the extraordinary abilities that a man can acquire in this world. I may say he possesses divine powers. It is only a fortunate few that are brought in contact with such real men, as in these days it is very difficult to find a true and real man from a host of impostore just as it is difficult to find a real diamond amongst a heap of stones. I have no hesitation in saying that he is a king among Astrologers or a seer in the heavenly firmament, bringing hope and happiness to his various customers just as the rising sun brings warmth and pleasure to all the living creation in this world. I wish we had only more such real men in our land so that they may bring good to all men and guide them right through the many pitfals in this world.

I earnestly pray God that he may be spare the full span of life that is allotted to a man in this world so that he may bring joy and happiness to all that come in contact with them.

(Sd.) RAGHAVENDRA R. SIRUR.

If you are not still convinced by these, call on us and read our further numerous certificates to satisfy yourself, . .

JOTISHI KRISHNALAL RAMAKANT SHARMA,
MOTI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

URINAL NUISANCE.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Dr. M. C. Javle presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from Mr. Ismail C. Khan complaining that a urinal on Real Road opposite the Mazagaon Mosque caused "very horrible and obnoxious smell" and as a consequence the offering of prayers was disturbed. The Commissioner had written in reply that: public sanitary convenience demands on Reay Road of a urinal, a latrine and a bathing place. It is constructed on the latest design with separate compartments for males and females and is properly enclosed. It is situated at a reasonable distance from dwelling houses and is separated from the mosque by a road 25 feet wide. A whole time halalkhore is employed to look after this convenience which is washed, cleaned and treated with disinfectants every day. Large blocks of Police chawls are situated close to this convenience and no complaint of any sort has ever been received from the inmates of those chawls. No protest was made either by the mosque authorities or other residents of this locality when the usual notice intimating the intention of the Municipality to erect this convenience on this site was put up. As the traffic on Reay Road is heavy and is likely to increase in the near future, I am of opinion that the existence of this sanitary convenience on the present site is very necessary. Every effort will be made to see that no nuisance is caused."

The chairman moved that the applicant be informed in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

Mr. Hussenally Rahimtoola said the Corporation had passed a resolution that urinals should not be built in front of places of worship, and he wanted to know how this was built in front of a Mosque. He thought if the Corporation had been informed that there was a Mosque, the permission would never been granted.

Dr. Javle said there was a road between the Mosque and the urinal and it did not, therefore, cause nuisance.

The Commissioner said the Corporation might not have sanctioned if they had known there was a Mosque in front of the urinal.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said he had paid a surprise visit to the urinal and it was very clean and no smell emanated from it. Even in the urinal itself it was sweet and clean and he thought it was false to say that horrible smells came from it.

Mr. Hussenally moved an amendment that the consideration of the question be postponed and that the Commissioner be requested to report why the Corporation was not informed that there was a mosque in front of the urinal.

The amendment was defeated and the original proposition was passed.

CHAWL RENDERED INSANITARY.

The Corporation also considered a letter from Mr. Tulsidas Shivlal and others, tenants of Tawawalla Building, Princess Street, stating that the building formerly belonged to Mr. Tawawalla and it was then in perfectly sanitary conditions; since his death Mr. Salebboy Karimji Barodawalla had been appointed a Receiver, and that the wages of sweepers, etc., had remained unpaid and that consequently the condition of the building had become most insanitary and unhealthy, there were about 500 persons living in the chawl, and that although they went to Mr. Barodawalla's bungalow to represent matters to him, he had refused to see them at all; complaints to the Commissioner were equally of no avail.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

"MOST IN QUITOUS."

MADRAS PRESS ON VICEREGAL EXERCISE OF POWER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MARDAS, Sept. 26.

"In exercising his power" says the "Madras Mail" to submit the Press Bill to the Council of State, the Governor-General has given further proof of the importance with which he regards the measure. While jealous of the privileges and liberties of the Press, the paper recognises that there are occasions when rulers must be protected from seditious attacks by those outside their jurisdiction."

The "Hindu" says if the certificate procedure could be brought into operation for so flagrantly non-essential purposes, even Moderates may realise what costly and cruel farce the Montford Reforms are in practice.

"New India" says the exercise of power by the Governor-General will undoubtedly evoke widespread adverse comment. The paper also observes that there seems to be no particular necessity for such a precipitate step.

"Swarajya" says the proposal, there is no denying, is a most iniquitous one.

On Monday evening three Chinamen entered a shop of a *poddar* named Ram Kristo in Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta with the ostensible object of buying jewellery. Two of them engaged the *poddar* in conversation asking him about prices, while the third tried to open a case. The shopkeeper caught hold of the man, but one of the other drew a revolver and fired at the shopkeeper and then all the three ran away. The wounded shopkeeper was removed to hospital.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Central Provinces Portland Cement Co., Ord. General Meeting, Canada Bldg., Hornby Road, 12-30 p.m.

The Indian Automobile Co., Ltd., Ord. Genel. Meeting, Mint Road 2-30 p.m.

Enrolment of Volunteers, and the Collection of Tilak Swaraj Fund, by the Bandra V. C. C., Khar Road and Hill Road Corner.

House-to-house visits for the enrolment of members to the Congress and the Collection of funds for the Vidyapeth, 7-30 to 9 a.m. by males and by females between 2-30 and 4-30 p.m. (By the Matunga C. C.).

Public meeting in the open ground near Dalmia Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, 9 p.m., Mr. Khadilkar to preside. (By the West Matunga Mahim T. C. C.).

Hawking of Khadi by Byculla D. C. C. 8 to 10 a.m. and 7 to 9 p.m.

Public meeting by the B. P. Congress Committee, at the Jain Sthanak Vasi Mandir, Parel, at 7 p.m. Mr. Khadilkar to preside.

Public meeting re Turkish situation, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. Faiz Tyebji to preside.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

Dasserah: Bank and Postal holiday.

The s. s. Sunseca, with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona Races: Seventh Extra Meeting.

The s. s. "Delia" with mails of the 14th instant expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

Public meeting by the Byculla District Congress Committee, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, 9 p.m.

Public procession at 3 p.m. by the Byculla District Congress Committee.

Ladies headed by Miss Perin Nanoji will hawk Khadi till noon. (By G Ward C. C.)

Ladies public meeting, Kirtikar's Wadi, when Miss Perin and her comrades will speak, 3 p.m. (By G Ward C. C.).

Enrolment of Volunteers and the Collection of the Swaraj Fund by the Bandra V. C. C. Spinning competition 8-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. at Matunga.

Ladies' public meeting, Dalmia Building compound, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, 2-0 p.m. Miss Perin Nanoji to preside. (By the West Matunga M. T. C. C.)

Hawking of Khadi by Byculla D. C. C., 8 to 10 a.m., and 7 to 9 p.m.

Spinning competition for ladies, at Kotir, Santa Cruz, 3 p.m., and for girls of the age of 14 and below, at 9 p.m. Ladies will sing 'garbas' at Villier Villa. (By the Santa Cruz C. C.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Iho, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at noon on Wednesday the 4th October next.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a copy of the Young India Calendar, 1923 published by the Navjivan Pustakalaya, Lohari Gate, Lahore. It is printed in colours on fine art paper and bears fac-simile reprints of the likenesses of Indian National leaders of note around a central picture in which Mahatma Gandhi is represented as presenting the Crown to "Young India". A fine wall calendar, priced at 12 as.

TODAY'S MEETING.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) re. The Turkish situation, when Messrs. Pickthall, Ginwalla, Nariman, Lela, Mahisheri and Bharucha. Prof. Khare will speak and Mr. Faiz Tyebjee will preside.

The following resolution will be moved at the meeting:—"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay offers its sincere congratulations to the British Labour Union on their solid opposition against the Government participating in a New War in the Near East; admires the action of the French and Italian Governments in withdrawing their troops from the Neutral Zone, and supporting the legitimate claims of the Turkish Nationalists for the occupation of Constantinople and Thrace; and warns the Government of Great Britain of the grave danger that she is running by retaining her troops in Asia Minor, Thrace, and Constantinople, in direct contravention of her own pledged word and honour."

PUBLIC MEETING CANCELLED.

The Secretary, Byculla District Congress Committee, informs that the public meeting announced for to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. at Tardeo, Kachrapatty, has been cancelled.

FORTH COMING MEETINGS.

NEW SCHOOL, OLD BOYS' UNION.

A general meeting of the members of the New English School Old Boys' Union, Bombay, will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Gokhale Education Society to perform the Dassera Sammelan; (2) to fix the date of the annual social gathering of the Union; and (3) also to consider the question of changing the name of the Union. All past students of the school, whether members or non-members, are requested to attend the function. Light refreshment will be served after the meeting is over.

SAMAJIK KRIDABHUVAN.

Dasra Sammelan will be held under the auspices of the Samajik Kridabhuvan to-morrow (Saturday) in Dongre Building, Lalbaug, when Mr. D. V. Naik of the National School will speak on "Dasra". It is open to the public.

YOUNG BHANDARI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Under the auspices of the Alava Corps there will be "Dasara Sammelan" performed at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Saturday) in the hall of Mr. Anandrao Narayan Surve, Advocate, at Umarkhadi.

CATHOLIC CLERKS' UNION.

The general meeting of the above Union will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at St. Ignatius School Hall, Jacob Circle.

CHIKITSAK SAMUHA STUDENTS' UNION

The celebration of the third anniversary of the Union on Vijaya-Dashmi, will be held to-morrow (Saturday, 30th instant), at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), in the Chikitsak Samuha Saraswati Hall, opposite Mohan Buildings, Girgaum, when Mr. Mangeshrao Anandrao Dabholkar will preside.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The adjourned extraordinary meeting of the above Mandali will be held at the Gokhale Education Society's Hall, Badam Wadi, Girgaum Back Road at 4 p.m. on Sunday the 1st proximo to consider the institution of a 'Foreign Education Fund' etc., when members are requested to be present.

MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND, LTD.

The twenty-seventh annual prize distribution, in connection with the Shri Shivaji Education Branch of the local Maratha Provident Fund Ltd., will take place in the Hirabaug on Sunday the 1st proximo, at 3-30 p.m., when Shrimant Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar will preside and give away prizes to deserving poor children recommended by the members of the Fund. On this occasion a purse will be presented to the author of the 'Life of Shivaji Maharaj' (in Marathi and English).

BEJOYA SAMMILINI.

The members of the Bengal Club, Parel, will celebrate the Bejoya Sammilini on Sunday the 1st proximo in the Damodar Thackersey Hall, near Parel Market, at 6 p.m.

TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPITH.

A meeting of the Syndicate of the Vidyapith will be held at the National Medical College, Bombay, at 4 p.m. on Monday the 2nd proximo.

Meetings of the several faculties of the Vidyapith will be held at the same place on Tuesday the 3rd idem at 4 p.m.

The supplementary entrance examination will be held from 9th proximo and onwards at Poona and Nagpur.

BOMBAY CENTRAL COOPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

A public lecture on Milk Problem will be delivered under the auspices of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute by Mr. W. Smith, the Imperial Dairy Expert, to-morrow (Saturday) at 5.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

AIKYA VARDHAK MARATHA SAMAJA.

The annual general meeting of the Aikya Vardhak Maratha Samaja, Thana, will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 p.m. at late Dr. Talle's house Bombay Road, Mr. Ramachandrarao Vithalrao Vandekar of Bombay will preside on the occasion.

DASERA GATHERING.

A gathering of the Marathas of Bombay under the auspices of the Maratha Samaja and Maratha Social Club, will be held to-morrow (Saturday) 9-30 a.m. at the "Vithal Niwas" Dongri, the residence of late Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Vandekar, to celebrate the Dasera Festivities and the exchange of greetings. Mr. Ramachandrarao Vithalrao Vandekar will preside on the occasion.

GANDHI WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

BY BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The public meeting which was announced for to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. at Kachrapatty Tardeo, has been cancelled. (See under "To-day's meetings.")

BY SANTA CRUZ CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of Santa Cruz Congress Committee the following programme has been arranged to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti:—

Saturday, Sept. 30—At 3 p.m. spinning competition for ladies at Krishna Kutir.

At 4 p.m. spinning competition for girls of 14 and below.

At 9 p.m singing 'garbas' for ladies at Villier Villa.

Sunday Oct. 1—At 8 a.m. procession in Khadi will join Ville Parle procession

At 6 p.m. public lecture at Villier Villa.

BY GIRGAUM WARD CONGPESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, there will be a public meeting in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday the 1st proximo at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Messrs. Pickthall, Bharucha, K. Natarajan, Khatri, Jerajani, Mukund Malaviya, and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhaley will speak. Mr. K. P. Khadilkar will preside.

BY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Saturday the 30th instant at 9 p.m. at Morarji Hall, Cavel. Mr. B. N. Motivalla will preside Among the speakers will be Messrs. Vallabhai Patel, Zahoor Ahmed, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Govindji Vassanji, and Shrimati Ratanbai Mehta.

The following is the programme for the fourth day of the Gandhi Week, the 29th September, 1922.

Depressed Class Mass Meeting at 7 p.m. F Ward District Congress Committee, Parel.

MAHATMAJI'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Under the auspices of the Byculla District Congress Committee, Mahatma Gandhiji's life-size painting in a decorated cart, will be taken in a grand procession with Indian music, bajans, lejams etc., to-morrow (Saturday) at 3 p.m. from the Jacob Circle and pass through Haines Road, Byculla Bridge, Parel Road, Bhendi Bazaar, Pydhownie, Bhuleshwar, Kumbar Thukda, Thakurdwar Road, Girgaum Road, Royal Opera House, Chowpatty Bridge, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Back Road and Madhav Bang. At the last mentioned place prayers will be offered for the long-life and good health of Mahatmaji.

SWARAJ SABHA VOLUNTEERS.

All volunteers of the Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps are requested to be present to-morrow (Saturday) at 2 p.m. at the Maidan opposite the Arthur Road Hospital in Jacob Circle, to join grand procession in honour of Mahatmaji's Birthday.

"TAJ" STRIKE.

The strikers are firm. There is no sign of disunion among them. The men before they commenced their meeting said their prayers and then sat down to discuss. The men afterwards said their evening prayers and dispersed after paying a visit to the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus.

TRAMWAY STRIKE.

The Tramway authorities issued the following statement yesterday:—

"To-day 140 cars were running and the Staff working increased to 1,117 men.

A reward of Rs. 1,000 is offered by the Company for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction by a Magistrate of the men concerned in the case reported yesterday where strikers assaulted a Conductor coming on duty and cut off his left ear.

The Company has issued a notice dismissing all strikers who are still out after to-night and should any of them hereafter apply for re-admission they will, if accepted, be taken on as new men on the lowest grade of pay.

In the course of the next few days we hope to be able to open the Sandhurst Road Line to traffic again."

The Madura-Ramnad District Conference, under the presidency of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, passed among others, resolutions supporting the removal of untouchability, the boycott of Legislative Councils, urging equal social rights to all communities in the matter of temple entry, and the starting of national schools under the Congress auspices in all places. (A. P.)

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

MR ACKWORTH'S OBJECTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a shareholder of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, appeared with his pleader, Mr. K. F. Nariman, in connection with the summons he had obtained at the last hearing against Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., who are alleged to have been charged with having made default in complying with the requirements of sections 131 and 132 of Indian Company Act.

Mr. Ackworth, Solicitor, of Messrs. Little and Company, Solicitors, appeared for the Tata Iron and Steel Company.

On the case being called out, his Worship said that he would postpone the case on account of want of time.

Mr Ackworth said that as a matter of fact he did not think the case would take more than ten minutes.

Mr. Nariman:—"My learned friend is always over-confident".

The Magistrate said that perhaps the case might lengthen as it actually did in another Company case.

Mr. Ackworth said that he had no objection to the case being postponed.

Accordingly the Magistrate postponed the case till the 11th of October at 3-30 p.m.

Mr. Ackworth, then, drew the attention of his Worship to the fact that after the complaint was filed before him it appeared 'verbatim' in the "Bombay Chronicle." He requested the Magistrate to ask the complainant whether he had sent the complaint to the "Bombay Chronicle."

The Magistrate asked Mr. Ackworth not to take any notice of what appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle."

Mr. Ackworth said in England that would be an offence It was calculated to do serious harm to the Company. The reporter of "The Chronicle" was in the Court and had been just then given eight type-written sheets by the complainant. He hoped the Press would take notice of that fact.

Mr Nariman:—There is no contempt of this court. After a complaint is filed, it is public property and it is often published in papers.

The Magistrate:—I don't want to take any notice of that paper.

Mr Nariman said that if his learned friend had a remedy, he might take it. It was irrelevant to mention it in the course of these proceedings

Mr. Ackworth said it was a gross contempt of court to publish these proceedings as they would prejudice the case. The complaint was sent to the "Times of India" and was refused publication. "The rest of Bombay is not."Mr. Ackworth added "so enlightened as your Worship."

Mr. Nariman:—"It may be just the other way."

The parties then dispersed.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, September 28.)

Mr. Chandiram Kotumal, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Larkana, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of Sukkur, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. J. D. Dikshit, District and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, is granted leave on average pay for three months, with effect from the 25th January, 1923 with permission to retire from Government service on the expiry of the leave.

Mr. E. Gawan Taylor, I.C.S., Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Division, is granted, with effect from 1st April, 1923, leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for four months.

The services of Mr. J. Petty, Assistant Conservator of Forests, from the Kanara Eastern Division, are transferred to the Kanara Northern Division.

Mr. T. M. Vakil, M.B., B.S., B.M.S., has been placed in charge of the C. F. Parekh Dispensary, Surat, with effect from the forenoon of 1st August, 1922.

Mr. J. P. Menezes, M.B., B.S., B.M.S., has been appointed Medical Officer, Ahmedabad Central Prison Hospital, Sabarmati, with effect from the afternoon of 14th July, 1922.

Mr. K. N. Sonpar, M.B., B.S., B.M.S., has been appointed Medical Officer, Central Prison Hospital, Hyderabad (Sind), with effect from the forenoon of 16th August, 1922.

Mr. N. M. Chavan, L.M.&S., B.M.S., has been attached to the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, for duty, with effect from the forenoon of 27th August, 1922.

Mr. F. J. Von Bock, on his return from leave, is appointed as Executive Engineer, Nasik District, vice Mr. W. R. Philpot-Brookes, A.M.I.C.E., A.K.C., Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The rainfall of the week was general and sufficient in Gujarat and Konkan; elsewhere it was partial and insufficient and more is badly needed. Standing crops are generally thriving except in parts of East Deccan and Karnatak where they are withering. Preparation of lands for rabi sowing continues. Water-supply for drinking was sufficient except in parts of East Deccan. Water for irrigation was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	40 to 69
Gujarat	13 to 50
Konkan	29 to 44
Deccan	26 to 51
Karnatak	5 to 20

CABLE ITEMS.

Melbourne.—The death is announced of Sir Charles Wade, Justice of the Supreme Court, Sydney, since 1920, and Premier of New South Wales from 1907 to 1910. Sir C Wade was in the English Rugby football fifteen in 1883-6.

The Viceroy has selected an Irish barrister Mr. Cecil Forde K. C. as an additional judge of the Lahore High Court. He will sail for India on November 20th.

London.—An examination of the affairs of Gerard Bevan of the City Equitable Company and his partners Ellis and Company, Stockbrokers, shows that the liabilities are £2,557,292 sterling of which £1,535,842 sterling are estimated to rank, and the estimated assets are £383,957 sterling.

The Rubber Shareholders' Association publish a message from an agent visiting Penang, in which he contends that much waste exists on the majority of the estates and suggests better results would follow if the properties were managed on one system and if the purchase of material and recruitment of labour were established on co-operative lines.

Pandit Malaviya accompanied by Resildar Sundar Singh, President of the Prabhandak Committee left on the afternoon of 27th instant for Sialkot to attend the Punjab Provincial Conference.

STREET LIGHTING.

PROCEEDINGS IN CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon Mr. A. M. Khan presiding.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai moved "that the Corporation designed to place on record the sense of deep regret at the death of Dr. J. A. Turner and appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the Municipality and the city." The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy, then moved.

'That the Corporation are of opinion that it is unfair to the travelling public if week-end tickets are issued by the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay to Nasik and Deolali and such a privilege is denied to passengers between Bombay and Poona.

'That a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway with a request to afford equal facility on the Poona line at an early date.'"

Mr. B. R. B. Jeejeebhoy said the railway fare from Bombay to Poona was much enhanced which was a great hardship to the travelling public. The Company should therefore extend the privilege of return tickets also to the Poona line.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia opposed the proposition on the ground that the Municipality had nothing to do with a Railway Company's administration. It was entirely a question between the travelling public and the Railway Company.

On taking votes the proposition was lost.

STREET LIGHTING.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then moved.

"That the Corporation resolves that a representative Committee of members be immediately formed, called the Public Streets Lighting Committee, to consider and report what effective steps and measures could be taken to provide suitable lighting of public streets; that the committee be empowered to take advice of experts on the subjects and to enquire into and find out if the Gas Company provides the requisite brilliancy and intensity agreed upon. The Committee be requested to make a report within three months and on the basis of that report the Corporation to reconsider the question of lighting of public streets in the City.'"

Mr. V. J. Patel in seconding said the question of public light was to be settled once and for all. He hoped the Committee appointed for the purpose would go through the question very carefully and devise means satisfactory to the convenience of the public.

Mr. H. P. Mody said that the matter should be referred to the Roads Committee rather than a new committee as they had aready too many committees. Mr. Nariman having agreed to send the matter to the Roads Committee, votes were taken on the motion and it was passed.

Dr. J. V. Vora then moved "that the Medical Relief Committee be asked to report on the desirability of opening as an experimental measure a free public Municipal Unani Dispensary under a competent Hakim at the premises of the Municipal Dispensary No. 3 at Sandhurst Road East or at other premises very close thereto and a free public Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensary under a competent Vaidva at the premises of the Municipal Dispensary No. 6 at Kandewady or at other premises very close thereto.'"

The proposition was agreed to and passed unanimously.

LEAVE TO ENGINEERS.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved "that the Commissioner be requested to require temporary resident Engineers of Tansa Completion Works to return to duty." Mr. Mehta said he was surprised that temporary Engineers should be given five months' leave with pay.

He wanted to know the engineering qualifications of these engineers or whether they had only war service to their credit. They had 17,000 men in Municipal employment and he failed to see why only eleven men were singled out for preferential treatment.

Mr. H. P. Mody said, that as most part of the leave was already enjoyed by them they should not be recalled. If the suggestion was not adopted, he would move that the question be referred to the Water Supply Committee.

The Commissioner said the officers in question had to work under certain disadvantages and the leave was granted for the benefit of their health. He had received a letter from one of the officers on leave in England who said after his return to England he had three attacks of malaria which showed that the officers had worked under great disadvantages to their health.

Mr. V. J. Patel thought that by the time the Water Supply Committee meet the leave granted to the officers would be over. As it involved a question of principle he supported Mr. Mehta.

On votes being taken Mr. Mody's amendment was passed as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned.

NEW HIGH COURT VAKILS.

Out of 107 candidates the following candidates have passed the examination for the office of Vakil of the High Court held on the 21st August, 1922:—

P G Chaudhari, D G Chitnis, G M Desai, B R Deshmukh, G M Deshpande, D S Joraour, K G Kale, L S Parkhe, M R Sadekar, D C Setalvad, B D Shah, P H Shirhatti and R P Shukla.

The following unsuccessful candidates have been exempted under rule xii of the Examination Rules from appearing in the papers mentioned against their names:—

N R Deshpande (a) (c) (f), V V Deshpande (f), G S Gupte (b) (d), S B Inamdar (a), B L Jambusarvala (a), K V Joshi (b) (e), V V Joshi (e), B L Kavadi (c), S V Khangaonkar (a) (c) (f), D M Kher (b), V N Kulkarni (e), J D Mandalia (b) (f), B S Mavinkurve (b), H B Mehta (f), M V Mehta (a) (b) (c), R G B Mhaskay (a), M D Rirasdar (e), G N Modak (f), V T Parulekar (e), N S Patel (c) (d) (f), M P Rege (a) (b), A V Sabnis (b) (c), R S U Shaikh (d), K V Shaligram (f), D N Thorat (b), H S Vasavada (c) and M D B Wadia (b).

TURKEY AND ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Right Hon. Srinivas Sastri in his speech in the Canadian Club at Montreal stated that Indian Mussalmans in 1918 only decided to respond to the call to fight on the assurance that Turkey would be treated magnanimously after the war. Sir Michael O'Dwyer takes exception to this speech in the London "Daily Telegraph" and points out that Mr. Lloyd George's speech in 118 only indicated the terms which Turkey might secure if she then made peace. The Anglo-Indian daily of Allahabad in its issue of September 18, 1922, commends Sir Michael's commentary of the Prime Minister's speech to study by the people of India and bids them to realize that any accusations against Great Britain of having violated pledges is totally unfounded. Facts, however, which I will examine as carefully as possible will speak for themselves.

Germany declared war against England in August 1914. War against Turkey was declared in November 1914. Sir Valentine Chirol may, as much as he likes, try to call His Imperial Majesty of Constantinople, the Moslem Khalifa of recent growth with the avowed object of development of Pan-Islamism, but in the official declaration published by the Government of India in November 1914, on the declaration of war and officially circulated in every town and village in India, the Government of India undoubtedly with full approval of the British Cabinet said: "The Mussalmans of India should rest assured that nothing will be done by us or our Allies in this war which is likely to injure their religious feelings and sentiments. The holy places of Islam shall remain immune from molestation and every care will be taken to respect them. No operations will be conducted against the sacred seat of the Muslim Khilafat. We are not fighting the Khalifa of Islam, but nly the Turkish Ministers who are acting under the influence of Germany. The British Government not only on their behalf but also on behalf of their Allies take the responsibility of all these pledges." Lord Hardinge in his speech in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 12th January, 1915, went still further and said that not only will the Moslem Holy Places of Arabia and Mesopotamia remain immune from outside intrusion but that the British Government will fight with any intruder to save them for the Moslems. Lord Cromer in the House of Lords on April 20th, 1915, declared that the Khalif shall be a Moslem of such position as to be independent of any European pressure of any kind or sort. We have long forgotten to associate Mr. Lloyd George, the Pioneer's "greatest living leader of men" with anything like truth-telling. We are vexed at our credulity in having pinned any faith in the words of the British Prime Minister, but we are shocked to find the man who bears the heaviest load of "white man's burden" in the world point-blank denying his utterances on which he succeeded in the great war and which made him what he is to-day could ingratitude go further? Mr. George denied in his speech that he delivered in the House of Commons on the 4th August, 1922, that he gave any pledge in 1918. He says his speech in 1917 was only an offer to Turkey to make peace with England. I have very diligently looked for such a speech in the records of 1917, but none has been forthcoming. I will, however, take him at his words. The fight went on; till on the 5th January 1918, which was obviously later than 1917, he thus delivered himself, "..... Nor are we fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace." Whether this was a pledge or not, Mr. Lloyd George himself answers. In his speech in the House of Commons on February 26th, 1920,, the Premier said, "Now I come to the pledge given in January 1918. It was given after full consideration with all parties, and Mr. Asquith and Lord Gray acquiesced. There was a real desire to make a national statement of war aims, a statement that would carry all parties along with it and they all agreed. It was not a speech in the ordinary sense of the term. It was a carefully prepared statement." The Prime Minister clearly declared in the speech quoted above that it was not an offer to Turkey but a solemn pledge to the Mussalmans of the Empire. "We gave a solemn pledge and they accepted it," he added, "They are disturbed by the prospect of our not abiding by it. That declaration was specific, unqualified and deliberate. It was made with the consent of all parties in the country. It was drafted by the Cabinet."

There is no doubt therefore that when the Prime Minister himself has called the speech of 1918 a pledge to the Mussalmans of India, he would be speaking anything but the truth were he now to recede from that position. Has England, therefore kept those pledges? England undertook to defend the Holy Places of Islam for the Mussalmans. She has grabbled a good many of them, including the second Holy Place Islam i.e. Jerusalem. She undertook not to carry on operations against the sacred seat of the Khilafat. She has made that holy seat taste the first fruits of European civilization synomymous with wine and women, cinemas and balls and singers, coons and dances. She professed not to fight with the Khalifa. She has made him a virtual prisoner. Even after the war England did everything to cripple Turkey and humble the Turks as much as could be. Whose is the responsibility for the massacre by the Greeks of innocent Moslems, men and women, infirm and old, children and invalids in the Smyrna zone? Britain's aim and purpose in the teeth of Lord Cromer's open declaration of April 1915, has been to reduce Turkey for all times to the status of an Indian chief, bowing his head at the bidding of his all powerful master. Her mailed fist, hidden so long from the public gaze, appeared in all its brutal nudity at the fall of Smyrna. England replied to Mussalman appeals for the restoration of Thrace and Smyrna by saying that she was not alone to act in the matter, that she always pleaded for the Moslem cause, but was powerless in the face of hostile elements. Smyrna is a *fait accompli*. Thrace would acclaim the Turkish conquerors to-morrow if it were not for the friendly British. Even now Britain's relations with Turkey are dominated by the consideration that she is the greatest Mussalman Empire in the world. For this merciful consideration Britain is to-day concentrating forces in Constantinople and is ready, even after the greatest Mussalman Empire in the Italy, to measure her forces with the Nationalists of Turkey. She cannot, being the greatest Musalman Empire in the world, allow another Mussalman Empire to regain its lost ground in the small strip of European soil which is still predominently Turkish in race. She must, therefore, appeal to the Colonies and possibly to India to avert this catastrophe and not allow to be undone those mighty achievements of her Indian mercenaries that will or ever rebound to her credit. The Greeks have failed. Their propaganda of falsehood and calumny still remains. Smyrna has been burnt by the Turks because it was captured by them and they meant to remain there. The Greeks were incapable of it; although they have destroyed all the villages and towns in their retreat. They could not of course destroy Smyrna. This work of vandalism they left for the Turkish conquerors to accomplish. Could mendacity go further in effrontery? Mr. Lloyd George is fond of the clash of arms. The Kaisar was held up to the ridicule of the world for starting the great war. What about the man who wants to continue it at any costs? Mr. George's only excuse is the freedom of the Straits. The Turks conceded it. France and Italy refuse to oppose the Kemalists, but for the maintenance of peace Britain must use force, though British public have no heart in the fight. This latest exhibition of outrage of Moslem feelings must convince any but the most credulous that it is the Government of Britain alone that is hostile to the Moslem cause. That Government has been guilty of false promises to the Moslem world, guilty of having violated pledges made in unequivocal terms and it is the Government of Britain alone that is a menace to the peace of the world. If Britain is not as we all hope she is not, against Asia, let her at once remove Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon from her counsels.—Yours, etc.,

HAFIZ HIDAYAT HUSAIN.

Civil Lines, Cawnpore,
Sept. 23.

POONA RACES.

7TH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(Saturday, 30th September, 1922.)

THE BRIGHTON STAKES.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. (Terms for Horses 3 years old only.)

Flaming Orb 8-12, Footpedal 8-11, Vale of York 8-8, Happy Times 8-4, Starboard 8-4, Whispering 8-4, Outram's Fancy 7-11, Ceremony 7-8.

THE DULLINGHAM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. (Terms for Horses II and III Divisions.)

Allington 9-7, Bridgend 9-3, Percival 9-3, Woorali 9-3, Balline 9-3, Carton Pierre 9-2, Grande Place 8-9, The Minx 8-2.

THE BAHREIN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. (Terms for Arabs III Division.)

Wadi 9-8, Mohandis 9-7, Trafalgar 9-7, White Rose 9-6, Paleface 9-6, Scotchpine 9-6, Isosceny 9-5, Hatchel 9-4, Black Guinea 9-3, Abood 9-3, Dholpore 9-3, Sun 9-3, California 9-3, Saxony 9-3, Limerick 9-3, Nasarulla 9-3, Sannayet 9-3, Orator 9-3, Municipal 9-3, Buttonwood 9-3, Helicon 9-1, Togram 9-1, Hoojar 9-1, Monitor 9-1, First Impressions 9-1, Triumph 9-1, Faltak 9-1, Malabar 9-1, Blue Diamond 9-1, Shanavaz 8-13, Truelove 8-13, Aeroplane 8-13, Anit 8-13, Ruby 8-13, Moon 8-13, Hosmayun 8-13, Patriot 8-13, Last Day 8-13, Clinker 8-13, Nakib 8-12, Bahadur-ul-Mulk 8-12, Rosmania 8-12, Shahin 8-11, Yellow Silk 8-11, Coronet 8-11, Gold Chain 8-11, Worry 8-11, Jumna 8-11, Khayum 8-11, Arabian Gold 8-11, Zilzalar 8-11, Muslat 8-11, Nicholas 8-11, Careless 8-11, Ameer 8-11, Consul 8-9, Simon 8-9, Wincher 8-8, Jabar 8-9, Toonah 8-8, Baktavar 8-8, Alder 8-8, Ajeel 8-8, Divan 8-7, Alamgir 8-7, Textile 8-7, Lord Durham 8-7, Hilal 8-7, Buchefelee 8-7, Gold Belt 8-7, Hamiar 8-5, Champion 8-5, Margin 8-5, Razeet 8-5, Raphael 8-5, Rising Star 8-5, Mishpan 8-5, Mahtook 8-5, Hold Fast 8-5, Fayruz 8-5, Cauldron 8-5, Hamid 8-5, Amiriung 8-5, Laffy 8-5, Navif 8-5, Wathan 8-5, Thug 8-5, Red Silk 8-1, Dohan 8-1, Plotitor 8-1, Shehan 8-1, Mahdir 8-1, Obized 8-1, Abdul Amir 8-1, Nanah 8-1, Isis 8-1, Jodha 8-1, Sosjah 7-9, Kapurthala 7-9.

THE CURRAGH PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap for Horses III Division.)

Millmount 9-5, Prime Boy 9-3, Mog Merrilies 9-0, Daphnis 9-0, Elphene 8-13, Miss Goodenough 8-12, Cyllian 8-11, Roi Grison 8-10, Rakings 8-10, Ceremony 8-8, Nurse Bobs 8-8, Woorali 8-6, Royal Jewel 8-3, Right Royal 8-2, Glass Rock 8-2, Percival 8-2, Walhachin 8-6, Gentle Saxon 8-0, Elsewise 7-12, Krushan 7-2, Overseas 7-8, Lord Jim 7-8, Lady Changeful 7-4.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. (Handicap for Horses I and II Divisions.)

Treddle 9-7, Christmas Holiday 9-2, Charlie's Smile 9-0, Love Glass 8-12, Red Quill 8-11, Silver Saint 8-9, Magical 8-9, Lemoine 8-3, Southern Beauty 8-2 Allington 8-2, Cally 8-2, On Leave 8-2, Entailed 7-13, Blackwater 7-12, Dayspring 7-11, Traceable 7-11, Princess Ila 7-9, Like Magic 7-8, Couplet 7-3, Steel Blue 7-3, Old Sport 6-12.

THE CURRAGH PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap for Horses III Division.)

Rosey Tread 9-9, Carton Pierre 9-4, Ragusa 9-2, Pilgrim's Pass 9-0, Huon River 8-12, Mirabelle 8-12, Gold Reef 8-11, Zigomar 8-11, Sunce Scribe 8-10, Knight of Clonmel 8-10, Bathurst 8-9, Bohea 8-8, Paragua 8-7, Lomo 8-4, Cheviot 8-3, Perfect Day 8-2, Old Chris 8-0, Cyanus 8-0, First Grade 8-0, Robina 7-12, Cheery Girl 7-8, Jovial 7-7, Balline 7-5, Rueful 7-0.

THE ALANDI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. (Handicap for Arab Ponies I and II Divisions.)

Kooleh 9-0, Trade Mark 8-10, Nevermind 8-3, Golshan 8-7, Towfik 8-5, Summerton 8-3, Centry 7-11, Cummer 7-9, Desert Flower 7-8, Arthur 7-7, Taj 7-6, Karam 7-6, Farrek 7-6, Firjah 7-0, Honeysuckle 6-11.

At Mirpurkhas Messrs. V. J. Patel and Prakasam were presented a Tilak Swarajya Fund purse of over 400 rupees.

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With Foreword by
MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

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Mahatma's Message to his countrymen on the eve of his arrest, a description of the scene in the Ashram at the time of his arrest, an account of his life in Sabarmati jail and the impressions of Dwijendranth Tagore and Anasuya Sarabhai.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Friday, September 29, 1922.

THE GREEK DEBACLE.

After the Greek defeat in Asia Minor comes the natural sequel—a revolution in Greece. The Greeks are a volatile people, slaves to their emotion of the moment. At a time of disappointment for them, like the present, they lose sight of facts and are capable of turning on their staunchest friends, or wreaking their vengeance on inanimate objects, whatever is nearest to their hands. And to some such utterly unreasoning resentment on their part, we ascribe the abdication of King Constantine. The Greeks at such a moment have not sense enough to see that Constantine is but the incarnation of their own inordinate, ambition, which was inspired and fostered, not by him, but by that astute and *debonnair* ex-brigand, Venizelos. Anyone in the position in which Constantine found himself when he was recalled to the throne must have behaved as he did, and pursued the war in Asia Minor with enthusiasm, or have returned to exile. The war of insane ambition and fanaticism is to blame for all the miseries for which the Greeks now make their King the scapegoat; and a majority of the Greek people were—and still are apparently—fanatical enthusiasts for that war. King Constantine has only tried to execute the people's will, and we think it not improbable that, when the Greeks recover from their present paroxysm, King Constantine will be invited to return again; for he is really popular. We would even risk the prophecy of his return if the madness of the Greeks should prove so great that Venizelos was invited to succeed him in the seat of power. But that appears to us exceedingly improbable. Venizelos, it is true, still has a following, but only among those who actually profited by his regime. All those who did not profit by it are against him, and the name of those who actually suffered from his rule is legion. We in India see with horror twenty thousand men imprisoned for the expression, in some form or other, of political opinions hostile to the Government. In Greece at the end of the reign of Venizelos, eighty thousand people were imprisoned or interned for political opinions adverse to that most unscrupulous adventurer. Eighty thousand, out of a nation of six million; and all of them treated not callously, but vindictively! The Greeks are vindictive people, and it may be taken for granted that all those prisoners and internees, and all their relatives even to the third and fourth degree of kinship, are implacable enemies of Venizelos; whose only standing in Greece during the latter part of his dictatorship was owing to the fact that he was regarded almost as a member of the British Cabinet. We do not envy Venizelos if he does return to Greece; but we believe that he is much too shrewd to do so, even if invited warmly. It is perfectly evident that whoever comes to power in Greece so long as the war madness lasts must support the war or be thrown out; and equally evident that the wretchedness and discontent in Greece must go on increasing till not only the war is ended but the mad pretensions which have made the Greeks fanatics for it have been laid aside.

Modern Greeks are true descendants of the ancient Greeks in one thing only: that they love disorders; and we may reasonably expect that the abdication of King Constantine will be followed by a period of wild disorder, if not disruption of the Greek empire, for, since the Balkan wars, it *is* an empire, already greater than the Greeks, in view of their numerical and economic strength, can safely hold. There is a Venizelist Party, and an anti-Venizelist Party, a party for King Constantine and a party for the Crown Prince, a Socialist party, a Communist party and an Anarchist party. All these will strive for power, and it remains to be seen how far the Army and the Navy remain coherent units with all these forces pulling different ways. Upon the whole we are inclined to back the Royalist party—the people who prefer a King, whether it be Constantine or another, to any kind of republican regime. It seems, according to the telegrams so far received, that the Revolution had its birth in distant islands such as Mitylene and Chios, where revolutions were quite common even under Turkish rule, and distant cities such as Salonika and Larissa; and that Attica, the centre of affairs, and indeed the whole of Greece proper, had only heard about it. The fact that the bulk of the army and the navy are in distant places, and that the revolution is a military one, with force behind it, accounts for all the panic in the heart of Greece and for the abdication of the King. If what we read is true, part of the Greek army is invading the Morea, and the world may yet be treated to the pleasing spectacle of a Greek army devastating parts of Greece in much the same way that a Greek army has devastated parts of Asia Minor. A fleet commanded by alleged descendants of Miltiades may yet destroy the precious remnant of the Parthenon.

But let us turn from speculations which are problematical, however pleasing, to study of the actual lesson of events. Greece is *in extremis* owing to the war, which is the product of her own inordinate ambition. The Greeks are, in fact, their own worst enemies; and all those who encourage them in their ambitions, in the present circumstances, are bad friends to Greece. The problem at the present moment for true friends of the Greek people is how to save them from themselves, and we fear that it cannot be solved without high-handed action. The Allies have decided that Thrace up to the Maritza line including Adrianople is to be assigned to Turkey. The Greeks are in occupation of that territory and they declare that they will carry on the war, which is the evident cause of their ruin, in order to defend their hold upon that territory, against the will of the Allies. The Allies occupied Constantinople in order to enforce their terms of peace (before they were announced) on Turkey. We suggest that they should occupy Athens to enforce their terms of peace (now publicly announced) on Greece. The occupation is demanded in the interests of peace and public order, which was not the case at Constantinople.

THE FISCAL COMMISSION.

The Report of the Fiscal Commission, published almost a year after the appointment of that body, marks an era of great disillusionment. The Commission was composed of a majority of Indian members, with an Indian of eminence as its President. The country was accordingly led, quite naturally, to entertain great expectations of a bright new era of a vigorous development of Indian industry; but the result has sadly belied such expectation. The Indian Majority has been out-manoeuvred and out-generaled. The old, familiar dodge of raising up the bogey of conflicting interests has been tried once again; and once again Indians have succumbed. As a piece of strategy, the present report of the Majority, including two Indian members, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and Professor Covaji, may well be regarded as a model. For, it professes lip-loyalty to the cause of Indian industry, and recommends a policy of "Discriminating Protection" whose sting, however, has been carefully removed by "the lines" along which the Commission would have the general principle carried into effect. The Minority of Indians, led by the President, have lost an excellent opportunity of insisting upon a policy of uncompromising, unhesitating and unadulterated protection, for their actual dissent is a difference without a distinction. It is a dissent, *nam ke vaste*. If all that is current gossip touching the history of this Commission may be trusted, it seems to have had a romantic career, costing the country some five lakhs of rupees for a milk-and-water document of unmeaning platitudes, entirely neutralised by numerous limitations and careful modifications, not to mention the innuendoes and parentheses with which it is liberally besprinkled. The whole episode proves only one thing. The class of Indians who have elected to support the present system of bureaucratic Government are afraid of using the limited opportunities they may have for the country's good, partly because of their own consciousness of limitations, and partly because of the original sin of all moderatism, which fears you may not get anything you want if you ask what might by any chance be considered too much.

The readers of "The Chronicle" have little to learn of the obvious defects of the Report. Its central proposition recommends "in the best interests of India the adoption of a policy of protection to be applied with discrimination along the lines indicated in this Report." The Minority have agreed that protection should be applied with discrimination,—who would object?—but consider that the conditions laid down in Chapter VII. are too stringent, and that any discrimination necessary in the interests of the consumers must be determined by the Government of India and the Indian Legislature. Here is an excellent opportunity for an effective dissent lost. The platitude could stand unchallenged if by "Discriminating Protection" was meant such a wise choice of industry as would ensure the most rapid development of the country with the least effort. The Minority, however, have fallen into the trap carefully prepared for them by the wording of the Report, and made their own suggestion of an intense policy of industrialisation ridiculous by leaving the discrimination to the Government and the Legislature. This policy is so obvious and axiomatic that we wonder what possible additional weight the Minority consider their Minute has derived by this rider to the general proposition. As the able and learned writer of special articles in these columns has pointed out, there is and can be no real opposition of interests between the producers and consumers in this country, since there is no considerable class of idle rich men who are only drones or consumers. Conscience makes cowards of us all, the poet says; and here, perhaps, is an illustration that the representatives of the capitalist industrial class probably felt that an uncompromising attitude in favour of unrelenting protection to the Indian industries taken up by them must be liable to misconstruction. We grant the possibility, but we consider the more manly and honest course would have been for them to record their own honest convictions, leaving it to the bodies they themselves have mentioned to determine how far their recommendations should be adopted. The same conclusion is inevitable when one considers the basic idea in accordance which the Commission have proceeded to give effect to their general principle. "The necessity of continuing to derive a high revenue from tariff, which is apparent from a consideration of the financial situation is also held to lead inevitably towards protection." Here is another opportunity for a vigorous dissent on both the principle as well as the practicability of the suggestion. The ideals of revenue tariff and those of a protective tariff are so incompatible that this single idea in the Report is sufficient to condemn it. The utter futility of this combination has already been exposed in detail in the special articles on the subject which we have published. But it was, perhaps, impossible to expect a minority of capitalists to take any other line but that of taxing the poor in customs duties as well as in excise. The Minority have, it must be admitted, opposed the general principle of excise revenue except from objectionable consumption. But they have not realised, or rather they have wilfully blinded themselves to, the cardinal error of the suggestion of their colleagues that there is no more room for adding to the direct taxes on income in India, and that, therefore, implicitly if not expressly, should Government need additional revenue they must obtain it from the customs. The conclusion is thus inevitable that the new tariff must be a combination of revenue and protective duties on—the most absurd of all absurdities—one and the same set of articles. The Minority, however, could not or would not avail themselves of this fundamental error in the position of their colleagues simply because they also do not wish that the profits of the industry to the capitalist should be diminished. Tariff protection, therefore, could not possibly be as effective as it might be made so long as the Government depend upon the customs revenue for a very considerable portion of their sinews of war, and must, accordingly, desire to attract rather than discourage foreign imports. We do not, of course, suggest that absolutely no revenue would accrue to the State from a rigidly Protectionist tariff. The history of Germany, America and Japan would suffice to assure Government that even under the most rigid system of tariff protection to India's national industries, some trade will perforce persist, and some revenue would, accordingly, be derived in spite of a non-revenue tariff, framed exclusively for protecting the local industries. The United States are even now rushing through a new law for a still higher "protection" to American industry, against which there is no effective competitor in the world to-day, and the champions of that measure are not utterly unaware of the revenue possibilities of even such a high protection. Had the Minority been aware of the industrial and fiscal history of contemporary peoples they would not have perhaps felt the hesitation they obviously do in attacking the main weakness of their confreres of the Majority. As it is, the Minute of Dissent as well as the main Report proceeds on a fundamentally false basis for the construction of a new scientific tariff for India, in which the interests of Indian industry will perhaps be the last to be considered, after due attention has been paid to the financial needs of an extravagant Government, yet unrepentant in the matter of their unrestricted expenditure, not to mention the bogey of the consumers' interests demanding that "protection" should be as low as possible. What kind of "protection" this will be we frankly confess we cannot imagine.

We need not discuss the detailed recommendations of this Report beyond calling attention to the fact that both sides of the Commission have emphatically and unreservedly condemned the Indian cotton excise duty, which it is to be hoped will now be interred without any loss of time. The Minority have done well in pointing out the absurdity of unrestricted freedom to the foreign capitalist for investment and exploitation. But even they have not realised the significance of such outstanding measures as were mentioned in this connection by the writer of special articles in these columns, and they have failed to appreciate the importance of reserving the mineral resources of the country to be exploited only by its own people. If a democratic and self-governing Australia could find it necessary to prohibit aliens in 1922 from holding any share in a concern formed to work a mineral concession in Australia; if the most powerful nation in the world—the U. S. A.—should feel it necessary to revive the old navigation laws for building up its mercantile marine, we see no reason why India, becoming a Protectionist country, should not follow such laudable examples. The mere provision of Indian domicile, rupee capital and a proportion of Indian Directors would not help the country against the dangers of unrestricted admission of foreign capital and capitalists, especially in mineral and other industries of vital importance. On the question of Imperial Preference, the Commission seem to be fully aware of the dangers to India of such a policy, though, as might have been expected, the Majority have followed their general policy of attempting to please all sides by a great parade of "sweet reasonableness" which we very much fear will be mistaken for fatuity, while the Minority must be specially congratulated on having adroitly imported political considerations into this apparently purely economic question. They maintain that "India cannot accept the principle of Imperial Preference until she has attained responsible Government and is able to regulate her fiscal policy by the vote of a wholly elected legislature". If the concession of Imperial Preference—admitted without violence to the protection granted to Indian industry—is made a condition precedent for the grant of complete Swaraj we can find no cause to cavil at the astuteness of the authors of this suggestion. We are not quite convinced of the wisdom or feasibility of vesting the power of granting, varying or withdrawing Imperial Preference exclusively in the non-official members of the present Legislature; but even so we must admire the master stroke of policy which would hoist the imperialist bureaucracy with their own petard, and show the link between present-day politics and economics which is so often ignored.

Notes of the Day

Characteristic.

Mr. Gokaran Nath Misra made a characteristically "liberal" speech as president of the U. P. Provincial Liberal Conference at Fyzabad on Wednesday. "If Mr. Lloyd George" he said with reference to the Premier's recent insult to India "placed before us the alternative, either of accepting perpetual serfdom of the electorate and the negation of democracy on one side, and the certainty of a revolution, with its attendant anarchy and chaos on the other, I for one, and I believe all of you, would have no hesitation in choosing the latter, for, the choice only amounts to this: perpetual enslavement on the one side and an attempt towards the attainment of freedom on the other." These are brave words indeed; but like a true representative of latter-day "Liberals" he meant them to be merely *words* and nothing more. For, the indignant Liberal luminary went on to say: "Another such utterance will completely shatter our faith in the British professions of the Reform policy and, after that God knows what will happen—perhaps the deluge. When Mr. Lloyd George makes another offensive speech, our Liberal friends will again indulge in indignant platitudes.

The "Liberal" Twaddle.

In fact, from the speech of Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, it is difficult to believe that our so-called "Liberals" are capable of learning anything. If the Pandit's words may be regarded as reflecting the views of the Liberals who elected him to the presidency, then we may as well despair of any good coming through them. The bitter experience of more than a generation has not been able to convince them that their and their country's freedom cannot come through the grace of a foreign Imperialism. "Fine words butter no parsnips" is an old saying oft quoted by the Indian Liberal Press and experience has taught us to regard the so-called "solemn assurances repeatedly given" by time-serving British politicians as merely "fine words" to soothe the ruffled vanity of our arm-chair politicians. The last speech of Mr. Lloyd George, conceived in a bullying spirit, ought to have given them sufficient insight to perceive that the so-called reforms did not lead to the goal of Swaraj, but were being sedulously cultivated for the further exploitation of India in the interests of Imperialism. The Liberals—as the new-fangled Co-operators with the bureaucracy style themselves—have by their unhappy choice done their best to delay "the attainment of freedom" and to fix the tentacles of "perpetual serfdom" still more securely into the Indian system. If they had meant seriously they would have retraced their steps long ago—at least when Mr. Lloyd George told the truth about the reforms—and joined the rest of their countrymen in a tremendous push for Swaraj.

A Case For Inquiry.

We published on Wednesday the report of a case in which Dr. Nerulkar, Assistant Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, charged Mr. C. P. Thakkar, chemist and druggist of Princess Street, with being in possession of twenty cases of "Glaxo" ("Builds Bonny Babies") which contained substance unfit for human consumption. The plea of the accused was that he had bought the cases from the persons who had themselves bought them from the Government Surplus Stores. He complained that the Municipality as well as the proprietors, Messrs. Grindley and Company, should have taken action against the Government Surplus Stores with a view to prevent unwary purchasers from being deceived. We wonder why in this particular case direct action was not taken to prevent the sale of cases of "Glaxo," when it was known that the substance contained was unwholesome and unfit for human consumption. We do not know how many of such cases were actually disposed of by the Surplus Stores and how many poor children have in consequence become unfortunate victims. The Assistant Health Officer, in reply to the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, said that the particulars of "Glaxo" were meant for the climate of Mesopotamia, but Mr. Nariman gave the pertinent retort that this was not exactly the fact, for the climate of Mesopotamia was hotter than that of India. In India a large quantity of pure "Glaxo" is often given to children and, therefore, it was a camouflage to assert that it was not meant for the Indian climate. The Bombay Municipality, we think, is as much responsible for the neglect of duty as the Government for conniving at the sale of the tins of "Glaxo" containing unwholesome and decayed substance, by the Surplus Stores. Why could the Municipal Executive have not promptly brought the matter to the notice of the Court as they did in the case of Mr. Thakkar? Is it because the Municipal Executive did not desire to interfere with the affairs of the Government that they permitted the Surplus Stores to clear off their rotten stock at the expense of public health? Or, is it because the Health Officer was afraid of taking action against the authorities of the Surplus Stores? We hope our "wise" city fathers will take pains to make a searching enquiry into the matter in the interests of the City's health.

CHAOS IN GREECE.

REVOLTS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

"TINO'S" MESSAGE TO NATION.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The first narrative of events leading up to the revolution in Greece is contained in the despatches of the Associated Press of America from Athens dated September 26th. The Associated Press report says "The affairs are heading to a crisis. To-night King Constantine has proclaimed martial law. Eight thousand troops with their officers have revolted in Salonika and have addressed a communication to Athens demanding the imprisonment of the ex-Premiers M. Gounaris and M. Stratos and a change of the Government. Pamphlets to-day were dropped on Athens by aeroplane from troops from Chios, Mytilene and Crete and demanded in addition to the foregoing the abdication of the King and the prosecution of war in Thrace. A section of the Thracian army has sent a commission to Athens to urge King Constantine to join the army there.

An American recently arrived from Chios stated that eighty thousand soldiers from Smyrna have landed on the island in addition to the ten thousand refugees and there is only sufficient water on the island for twenty thousand souls."

KING CONSTANTINE INTERVIEWED.

King Constantine was interviewed at the palace by an Associated Press representative who says "The Palace of Tatoi was bathed in beautiful twilight and the King was dressed in grey suit and surrounded by his family. The ladies were sitting in comfortable armchairs outside. The Crown Prince was standing apart and talking to the officers who brought his despatches intimating revolts all over the country. The King was calm and even gay and declared until the people say we have had enough of you Constantine, I will guard the throne and wont abdicate. He continued to say he was driven from the throne by the Powers and recalled by the people and concluded "I shall abide with them sharing their sufferings until they recognise that summons."

ULTIMATUMS FROM "LEMNOS".

The King Constantine accepted the resignation of the Cabinet to which he intimated that he did not contemplate putting up resistance in the event of a civil war. Two ultimatums were received from Cruiser "Lemnos", formerly American "Idaho" purchased by Greece in 1913 which had arrived at Laurium. The revolting troops aboard demanded the formation of a pro-Entente peoples' Cabinet and threatened that the troops would disembark failing acquiescence by midnight. The ultimatums did not mention abdication.

GENERAL PAPOULOS JOINS REVOLUTIONARIES.

General Papoulos recently appointed military Governor of Thrace proceeded to Laurium to negotiate with the revolutionaries but the latter told him they would march to Athens. General Papoulos finding his entreaties without avail joined the revolutionaries and the Government sent a second envoy who received the reply "we are resolved to dethrone the author of Greece's misery".

KING CONSTANTINE'S MESSAGE TO THE NATION.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Athens.—King Constantine in a message to the nation announcing his abdication says he is anxious to prevent the slightest suspicion that his remaining on the throne would prevent the sacred unity of the Greeks and assistance from their friends in the critical situation to which regrettable misfortune has led the country. He is confident the nation will rally round his successor Prince George. He says Greece will again overcome the difficulties provided she faces the danger unitedly and is assisted by powerful friends. He concludes by saying that he is happy to sacrifice himself again on behalf of Greece and makes an offer to fight at the head of the army if the Government and the people so desire.

COMMITTEE OF GENERALS CONTROLS ATHENS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

It is learned authoritatively that Athens is quiet. Yesterday it was controlled by a committee of three generals. A Greek warship with revolutionaries from the islands arrived but there were no disorders. Friendly demonstrations took place before the British Legation. The revolution in Salonika has also been quietly managed.

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE'S PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Athens.—The provisional revolutionary committee has issued a proclamation threatening the disturbers of peace with punishment which shall be exemplary in its nature.

CROWN PRINCE ACCEPTS THRONE.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Athens.—It is trustworthy learned that the Greek Crown Prince has accepted the Throne.

SALONIKA GARRISON JOINS REVOLUTION.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Athens.—The Salonika garrison has joined in the revolution which is supported both by the Venizelist and the Royalist officers. Prince Paul is reported to be a prisoner aboard a training ship "Elpi". Up to now there has been no bloodshed and Athens is calm.

REPORT WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Athens.—The report that Prince Paul is a prisoner aboard a training ship is without foundation.

OFFICERS OF "AVEROFF" JOIN REVOLT.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Constantinople.—Before the compulsory departure of the Greek cruiser "Averoff" from Constantinople her officers and men joined the Greek revolt.

RESVOLUTION ORIGINATES IN ISLAND.

Recd. 8 a.m., Sept. 28.

The following are Reuter messages in chronological order:—

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The news of the revolution in Greece is confirmed in official quarters in London. It seems to have broken out in Chios and Mytilene, where there are large numbers of soldiers and refugees. The political significance of the movement is at present obscure. It seems clear that another revolution has begun in Salonika, where it has adopted a somewhat different form, there being much talk about fighting for the retention of Thrace. Some refugees from Chios and from Mytilene are reported to be on their way to the main land.

FLEET SIDES AGAISNT GOVT.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Athens.—General Koutzis has induced the garrison at Salonika to support the manifesto of the troops of Mytilene. General Platsiras is controlling the movement in Chios. The fleet appears to be siding against the Government. Athens so far has been quiet.

GREEK WARSHIPS IN TURKISH WATERS.

British and French representatives have drawn the Greek Government's attention to the presence of Greek warships in Turkish waters as impairing the prospects of peace. It is announced that the Greek cruiser "Averoff" will be recalled, but two torpedo boats will remain off Constantinople provisionally for the purpose of protecting Greek nationals.

REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS LAND AT CAPE COLONNA.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Athens.—The battleships "Kilkos" and "Lemnos", nine torpedo boats and seaplanes from Mytilene have sided against the Government. It is reported that a body of revolutionary troops has landed at Cape Colonna (Attica.) General Papoulas has been sent there to try and induce them not to advance.

Great excitement prevails in Athens, which is full of the most sensational rumours. It is announced that the troops have disembarked at various points in Attica.

ZAGLUL PASHA.

APPLICATION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS REFUSED.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Gibraltar.—The Supreme Court has refused the application by the King's Counsel, Mr. Hildyard, for a writ of Habeas Corpus with a view to the release of the Egyptian Nationalist leader Zaglul Pasha. The Court has, however, granted leave to appeal to the Privy Council and it would probably be lodged. Mr. Hildyard queried the legality of ordinance under which Zagiul is detained.

DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Geneva.—The Assembly of the League of Nations has adopted the report of the Third Commission concerning the reduction of armaments. Lord Robert Cecil pointed out that the feature of the debate was the remarkable agreement of all delegates about disarmament.

ASIA'S REPRESENTATION ON COUNCIL.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Geneva.—At a meeting of the First Commission on the Juridicial and Constitutional questions Afraad Dowleh, the Persian Delegate, urged that Asia should be accorded an equitable representation on the Council by being given two seats one permanent and the other non-permanent. The proposal was supported by the delegates of China and India. The latter declared that an impression should not be given to the world that the League was an European organisation or an organisation of Christian nations.

VICEREGAL PREROGATIVE.

WAS ITS EXERCISE JUSTIFIED?

RUDE AWAKENING OF REFORMS ENTHUSIASTS!

DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

Mr. Rangachari, the Chief spokesman, and Mr. Gauwala, the Chief Whip, of the Democratic Party in the Legislative Assembly, have issued the following statement to the Press, explaining the position of those who had rejected the motion for the introduction of the Bill to protect the Indian Princes and discussing the constitutional precedent created by the Governor-General's certification of the Bill:—

In view to the constitutional precedent created by his Excellency the Governor-General in getting the Bill to protect the Indian Princes against seditious attacks passed in the Council of State on certificating under Section 67 (b) of the Government of India Act, and, in the form recommended by him, it is necessary that the position of those who favoured the rejection at the first reading in the Indian Legislative Assembly should be clearly explained to the public here and in England. The facts which affected the decision of the Assembly may be taken as beyond dispute. A powerful Committee of which the Hon. Sir William Vincent and the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, both members of the Executive Council, were members, unanimously reported so recently as July, 1921, that: "We do not think that we should be justified in recommending, on general grounds, any enactment in the Penal Code or elsewhere, for the purpose of affording such protection, prove the practical necessity for such a provision of the law.". In the face of this deliberate recommendation the Governor-General, who, though forming a part of the Indian Legislature, is not a member of it and has not, like the Prime Minister, or any other responsible Minister, any personal influence over its deliberations, commits himself to this piece of legislation without a fresh examination of the question by a Committee of the Legislature or otherwise. At the tail-end of this session, the Bill was sought to be introduced in the Assembly, and at its first reading no new material facts were placed before it which could justify it in practically overriding the decision of that powerful Committee and in ignoring the Indian public opinion which endorsed it. The necessity of the measure was not clear on such facts as the Assembly had before it. In rejecting the motion for introducing this Bill, the Assembly has exercised what is its constitutional right. This is not the first time that such a course was adopted, as it will be remembered that in September last year, a Government Bill, the Indian War Relief Trust Bill, was thrown out on the opposition of Mr. Price and others. The action of the Governor-General, however, in our opinion cannot be defended on the mere ground that he was also exercising his constitutional right which is only one ultimate resort.

WAS IT JUSTIFIED?

No doubt the Governor-General has the power to adopt this course, but did the circumstances justify its exercise? Our answer to that question must be definitely in the negative. Extraordinary powers of this nature are intended to be exercised only when all other avenues of securing the object in view have been explored and exhausted. In the first place, if the measure was considered so urgent it was open to the Governor-General and his Government to introduce the Bill in the ordinary way in the Council of State and get it passed there, with or without a Select Committee of that Chamber, as that Chamber may decide, and then bring it back to the Legislative Assembly by proroguing the session of the Assembly and convening a new session immediately. The Bill could hardly have been considered so urgent, because Government only on Saturday last took the chance of its being introduced in the Assembly in which case the Assembly could have, at the second reading, got the Bill circulated for opinion or got it referred to a Select Committee. In either case, the Bill could not have been passed this session.

(Continued on next page.)

HOW TO RELEASE MAHATMA.

FOLLOW BARDOLI PROGRAMME.

"GANDHI WEEK" IN BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting to celebrate Gandhi Week was held on Wednesday at 9 p.m. at Seth Kahanji Khetsi Wadi, Mint Road. Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall presiding.

MR. PICKTHALL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Pickthall in opening the proceedings said he did not want to stand very long between them and the very much interesting speakers who were on the platform that night. He said interesting speakers owing to the fact that they would be able to understand them, but some of the audience would not understand him (the speaker). But there were certain things that he had to say that night. It was the second night of the Gandhi Week. He saw Moslems and Hindus among the audience. He could not forget the fact that it was Mahatma Gandhi who led the great Hindu community to espouse the cause of the Khilafat and so contributed not only to Indian unity but far more than that to Asiatic unity. They all recognised that day the wisdom of Mahatma Gandhi when he, much against the opinion of many of his friends, espoused the Moslem cause. There were some people who said when the Khilafat problem settled Moslem sympathy towards their Hindu brothers would be lukewarm and they would relax their efforts for Swaraj. Well, they were not yet out of the wood. The victory was not yet won. The next few days would show what was to be the future position of Muslims in relation to the British Empire. But he could tell them this. The Muslims of the British Empire, of whatever race, realised—they had been made to realise—more than anybody else the necessity of a Government of India which should represent the people of India. Whether Kemal Pasha had won or lost the war with Greece, whether he were to win or lose the war which now seems threatening, the claim of India on the Government of England with regard to Turkey and the Arab countries remained absolutely just. Yet, without the victories of Mustafa Kemal, they would never have obtained it because India had no Government to represent her in the counsels of the Empire in the sense in which Australia or Canada is represented. The Muslims in India had been made to realise more than any other community the crying need of a Government of India responsible to India, and representing India, the crying need of Swaraj. As for the rest of the N. C. O. programme, Muslims and Hindus were one. Muslims and Hindus suffered equally in the Punjab, Muslims and Hindus suffer equally in British Colonies. He did not believe that because a point in the programme happened to be settled in their favour, they would become lukewarm in demanding what they knew to be the first need for Indian progress.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S WORK.

Mahatma Gandhi was the maker of the nation. Thanks to his wisdom and devotion, there was now real unanimity among Hindus and Muslims. If the Hindus saw the whole significance of the Khilafat question, the Muslims saw the necessity of Swaraj for India. If Indians saw these things clearly it was because they had become evident from the course of late events; and they would be wrong if they thought that Englishmen who watched the current of events were blind to them. The helplessness of India to influence the course of British policy upon the Turkish question had opened many people's eyes to the necessity of giving India full Dominion status in the Empire. People in England were not ready to receive new ideas, but when the honest folk among them—the majority—knew once that people of India had no proper voice in the counsels of the British Empire, that they had not got what other portions of the Empire had, he was sure that whatever might be their party politics they would sympathise with India's first demand. That was the English peculiarity. They had to convince them of the truth of what they said and believed. The English people might not like it at first. But when once they realised that it was the truth the cause was won. He did not wish them, for a moment to look to England for their national advancement. Mahatmaji had taught them that Swarajya meant self-

(Continued on next page.)

"CONCENTRATE ON CHARKHA."

"PUT ENGLISHMEN & MODERATES AT EASE."

The following message was brought to Bombay by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu from Sabarmati Jail on March 13, 1922:—

"I do not want Bombay to mourn over the arrest of one of its mute Secretaries and myself but rejoice over our rest. Whilst I would like an automatic response to all the items of Non-co-operation, I would like Bombay to concentrate upon the *Charkha* and *Khaddar*. The monied men of Bombay can buy all the hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar that could be manufactured throughout India. The women of Bombay if they really mean to do their share of work should religiously spin for a certain time every day for the sake of the country. I wish that no one will think of following us to Jail. It would be criminal to court imprisonment till a complete non-violent atmosphere is attained. One test of such atmosphere will be for us to put the Englishmen and Moderates at ease. This can be done only if we have good will towards them in spite of our differences."

KEY TO NEAR EAST QUESTION.

SOVIET NOTE TO BRITAIN.

DEEP ANXIETY IN LONDON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

A note from the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic has been received by the British Foreign Office, in which the former asks that Russia, Georgia and Ukraine shall take part in the Near East Conference.

The note says that none of the Western Powers are taking steps to prevent war. The key to the Near East question is effective restoration of Turkish sovereignty, and Turkish lands—especially the Straits—and Constantinople. The note alleges that the Western Powers (of whom Britain is the most obstinate) refuse to restore to the Turks their territory and the Straits ostensibly for the sake of preservation of the Straits, but really because they wish to keep the Straits under their own control.

The note declares that Russia will recognise no decision with regard to the Straits in which she has not participated and which ignores her interests.

DELICATE POSITION IN NEUTRAL ZONE.

DEEP ANXIETY IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

A feeling of deepening anxiety prevails at the delicate position in the Asiatic neutral zone, notwithstanding indications from authoritative Nationalist quarters in Rome and elsewhere of Kemal Pasha's intention to accept the Allied invitation to the peace conference which he desires should be held in Italy if Asia Minor is considered impracticable. Meanwhile grave fears are entertained of untoward happenings in the neighbourhood of Chanak. The Turks are clearly encroaching on this zone with increasing strength and taking up positions with a set purpose upon a concerted plan. Another disturbing feature is the widespread arming of civilian population in Constantinople. A large concetration of troops in the direction of Ismid is leading to the suspicion of Kemalist invasion of Chanak zone as the only point calculated to draw off troops from the Turkish capital.

NO SURPRISE AT TINO'S ABDICATION

Attention is entirely devoted to the Turkish position and the Greek revolution is taking quite a secondary place in public interest. The reverse of surprise or regret is express in London and Paris at Tino's overthrow but it is recognised that it adds complication to the situation, inasmuch as it is felt that a certain decree of disorganisation which it has involved is likely to encourage more agressive Kemalists to strive to attain the goal of Thrace. This desire is reflected in Kemal Pasha's Note to General Harington indicating a wish to "pass by the British troops" in the neutral zone "without attacking them".

SOVIET TO BE ADMITTED.

Notwithstanding the challenging tone of the Note to Britain, it is understood the British Government does not oppose the arrangement whereby the Soviet Government can be heard at the projected Peace Conference. It will probably be necessary to devise means whereby French dislike to this can be overcome.

TURKS' ADVANCE

BRITISH COUNTER MOVE.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Constantinople.—Turkish cavalry from Erenkeuy has been reinforced and is advancing north-eastwards upon Asmalitepe apparently in order to cut off the British advance post at Kepez. A British column with artillery has left Chanak as a counter-threat.

GEN. HARINGTON THANKS KEMAL.

General Harington in a conciliatory reply to Kemal Pasha thanks him for his declaration in respect to the neutrality of the Straits and for his desire to avoid incidents and points out that the destruction of buildings and roads is carried out from military necessity. General Harington assures Kemal Pasha that no shot will be fired except by his orders and expresses his readiness to meet Kemal anywhere convenient to discuss the situation.

KEMAL'S REPLY

EVADES QUESTION OF WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

General Harington has received a reply from Mustapha Kemal Pasha concurring with the Allies' desire to avoid incidents, but evading the question of withdrawal and disclaiming knowledge of any neutral zone. Kemal complains that the British are destroying buildings and roads.

SPECIAL CABINET MEETING CONVENED.

TO CONSIDER KEMAL'S REPLY.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Prime Minister has returned from the country for the specially convened Cabinet meeting, which, it is understood, has formulated the attitude in the event of Kemal's taking certain courses. It has been subsequently stated that the delay in receiving Kemal's reply does not tend to improve matters. The Government is urgently endeavouring to persuade Kemal to postpone the date, namely 30th September, after which, Greeks and Armenians will not be allowed to leave Smyrna, fearing for the fate of the surplus of 2,00,000 who will be unable to escape before the 30th September.

Britain has chartered 15 ships to take off the refugees and is faced with the problem of how to feed and whither to despatch them. The American Admiral Bristol is closely co-operating.

TURKS' RIGHT TO FORTIFY APPROACHES TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The unconfirmed report that Mustapha Kemal insists on the right of Turks to fortify the approaches to Constantinople under any settlement is regarded in London as a formidable obstacle to peace.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that until Kemal accepts the Allied policy of complete demilitarisation of the Straits, Britain must reserve her right as a mandatory of the Powers to reinforce her position.

BRITISH FORCES IN NEAR EAST.

FORMIDABLE NAVAL CONCENTRATION.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Ten units of the Atlantic Fleet have arrived off Constantinople to strengthen the British forces.

Constantinople.—The British forces already in the Near East include over 30,000 troops, 6 Dreadnoughts, 7 battle cruisers, 20 Destroyers, several submarines and some giant aircraft-carriers.

General Harington has issued a contradiction to the rumour in the Turkish circles that the British are recruiting Greeks and Armenians to fight the Kemalists. He declares that the rumour has been circulated deliberately in order to sow discord.

ALLIED POLICY TOWARDS TURKEY.

NOT CHANGED BY GREEK REVOLUTION.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Paris.—A Semi-official communique states that the Greek revolution does not change the Allied policy as regards Turkey, but it warns the latter not to prejudice the position by military measures on the European shore of the Straits, thereby possibly committing a tactical error which would strongly effect the present negotiations.

AMERICAN DESTROYERS LEAVE FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Washington.—In response to Admiral Bristol's request twelve destroyers have left Norfolk and Virginia, for Constantinople with relief provisions and for the protection of American interests.

KEMALIST CONFISCATES ALCHOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Kemalist administration in the reconquered territory has confiscated all alcoholic beverages and closed all bars. Turkish papers anticipate that similar steps will shortly be taken in Constantinople.

PEACE IN NEAR EAST.

GENEVA ASSEMBLY'S PIOUS RESOLUTION.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Geneva.—The Assembly of the League has unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that it sincerely desires to ensure the re-establishment of peace in the Near East and will support all efforts in that direction. The Assembly is gratified that a Near East conference is contemplated and is fully confident that the Council of the League without interfering in any way with the contemplated negotiations will take measures thought advisable and justified by the state of the negotiations so as to respond to the unanimous wish of the Assembly for the prompt return of peace.

RELIEF OF ASIA MINOR REFUGEES.

The President of the Assembly announced that the Greek Government had contributed two million drachmae and the Swedish government a thousand sterling for the relief of Asia Minor refugees.

POPE'S MESSAGE TO KEMAL.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Rome.—The Pope has telegraphed to Kemal Pasha expressing the hope of a speedy conclusion of peace and urging him to avert further bloodshed.

A ROYAL ENGAGEMENT BROKEN OFF.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Copenhagen.—It is announced that the engagement of Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark and Princess Olga of Greece has been broken off by mutual consent.

LOCAL BORDS BILL.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

COTTON CONTRACTS ACT.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 27.

The Council met, to-day, at 2-10 p.m., Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presiding. At the outset the Hon. Khan Bahadur Hidayatulla suggested eighteen names to form the Select Committee to consider the Local Board Amendment Bill, the first reading of which had been passed yesterday.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas rose to move an amendment, asking for the substitution of the names of Messrs. Garud, Lawrence, Modi, Dalal Gandhi, Gholap, Ramanbhai and Hulkoti into the Select Committee thus necessitating the leaving out of eight names from the personnel of the Select Committee originally proposed. Mr. Purshotamdas explained that he meant no reflections on those members whose names would be dropped. In moving the amendment he wanted the council to assert its own rights, and, moreover, he argued that the names suggested by him were of such members as were having the experience of the working of local Boards for a number of years. Such experts ought not to have been left out of the Committee.

Mr. Trivedi, supporting Mr. Purshotamdas remarked that the Hon. Mr. Hidayatulla seemed to have dropped the names of those that had, yesterday, opposed the principle of communal representation. The Minister should have known that the Bill intended to encourage Local Self-Government and not communal representation.

Mr. Haji spoke in favour of the original personnel, and Sir Ibrahim, rising to the rescue of his minister colleagues explained to the house the reasons which led the Hon. mover to propose a Committee like that.

Mr. Purshotamdas, at this stage, offered an opportunity for compromise that the Hon. mover should adjourn the consideration of the personnel till tea-time, and, in the meanwhile, an unobjectionable personnel might be arrived at. The Minister, however, did not agree.

Mr. Purshottamdas' amendment was voted upon, and was defeated 53 voting against and 20 for. The personnel of the Select Committee, as proposed by the Minister, was finally accepted by the House.

The quorum of the Committee was to be formed of seven members. One full hour was given to this personnel question as the fate of communal representation sought to be given to Mohamedans in the new Local Board Bill was to depend entirely upon the personnel of the Select Committee. After the defeat of Mr. Purshotamdas' amendment, Mr. Pahalajani brought to the notice of the President a clause in the manual which, according to him, required the Select Committee to invite the opinions of those whose interests were effected by this new Bill. The President, however, ruled that the clause cannot be a mandatory one. It was at least recommandatory. The Select Committee was then asked to submit its report before the next session.

Mr. Hidayatulla wanted to limit the time to two months only, but the President refused to allow any change as the suggestion was made too late.

COTTON CONTRACTS ACT.

The debate on the Cotton Contract Act was then resumed. Bill number 13 of 1922, as emerged from the Select Committee's report, has been newly titled as the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, its provisions evidently applying to the City of Bombay only and not to the whole Presidency as was stated in the original form of the Bill. It empowers the East India Cotton Association to make bye-laws for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton, subject to the sanction of the Governor-in-Council. Such bye-laws, made by this Association, can fix and declare market rates for cotton of any and every description, which rates shall be binding for all purposes upon every one dealing in such cotton. The bye-laws may provide for the licensing of brokers and the suspension, cancellation, and restoration of their licenses contracts for the purchase and sale of cotton entered into subsequent to the 31st May 1922 and prior to the coming into operation of this Act under the rules or by the laws of the East India Cotton Association shall be subject to the provisions of this Act and of the bye-laws made thereunder.

Mr. Surve, opening the debate, said that the bill under consideration was of a private nature. It must be distinguished from Government Bills and as such he did not think that the interests of the agriculturists were being promoted by this Bill, and he, therefore, opposed its second reading.

Mr. Trivedi remarked that they had to look to the interests of the country as a whole. No provision in the present Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, was made to safeguard the country's interest in times of depression. The opposition to this Bill seemed to grow stronger in the latter hours of the session.

Mr. Purshotamdas supported the Bill, explaining its utility.

He was himself the President of the East India Cotton Association, and this peculiar accident, said Mr. Purshotamdas, had not influenced his opinion in any way. He wished to remove the misunderstanding of some critics by further explaining that the cornering of cotton could not be an everyday business

Messrs. Kambli and Haji opposed the Bill.

HON. SIR IBRAHIM'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, replying to the various criticisms, said that cotton was a world commodity. Its prices were governed by the world conditions. India was a cotton producing country and a body like that of the East India Cotton Association was quite needful to regulate the prices of cotton. In India forward contracts with foreign merchants were equally a necessity if Indian cotton produced by the agriculturists, was to have a higher price. Sir Ibrahim, carrying further the logical link, in his argument showed that Government control to a certain extent was also necessary to effectively check the Association's tendencies to fix the prices of cotton quite adbitrarily. Sir Ibrahim, in conclusion, assured the House that the interests of the agriculturists were not being injured by the passing of the Bill, which, on the contrary, would help the Indian cotton industry to flourish.

SECOND READING PASSED.

Sir Ibrahim then urged the House to pass the second reading of the Bill. The Bill was put to the vote and the second reading was passed by a narrow majority of three votes, 36 voting for and 33 voting against. Among the non-officials who voted against the Bill were to be seen Messrs. Gandhi, Kale, Bhate, Salgar, Gholap and others, while Rao Bahadur Chitale was seen to vote in favour of the Bill.

The President then read out the Bill clause by clause.

THIRD READING PASSED.

Sir Ibrahim once again placed the Bill before the House, and asked it to be passed a third time, when the President asked for the sense of the House. The ayes and the noes seemed to have grown equally strong. The President declared it to have passed, whereupon Mr. Salgar demanded a division. Some prominent non-officials were determined to put forth their opposition to the last, but the division at the third reading showed 38 for and 29 against the Bill.

The Bill was thus duly passed.

The Council adjourned at 7 p.m.

Rao Sahib Harilal Desai, Deputy President of the Legislative Council has given notice, under Rule 19 of the Council rules, of his intention to move for leave to introduce in the current session of the Legislative Council a Bill to amend the Bombay Race courses Licensing Act 3 of 1922. The Bill does not require previous sanction of the Governor-General.

The objects of this Bill are: (1) to positively secure the encouragement and improvement of horse breeding in India; (2) to utilize the surplus profits for the common weal of the presidency; (3) to restrict gambling to totalizators only; and (4) to restrict the facilities which tempt and victimise the poor people by insisting on there being only one betting enclosure on the race course.

BOMBAY RENT ACT.

BILL IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 28.

The Council assembled to day at 2 p.m. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presiding. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad introduced Bill No. 15 of 1922: a Bill further to amend the Bombay Rent (war restrictions) Act of 1918 and the Bombay Rent (war restrictions No. 2) Act of 1918. The Rent Act sought to be amended to day has for its objects, (1) the extension of the duration of the Act till 31st August 1924, (2) allowing the landlord to obtain a higher rent from his property; the increase proposed being 33 1/2 per cent, (3) and putting a stop, to the system of sub-letting. Sir Chimanlal while introducing the Bill explained to the House that Government had extended the limit of the Rent Act to the utmost and the same would expire on 31st August 1923. Government now proposes to amend the Act so that the time limit might be extended to the year 1924. Sir Chimanlal gave to the House four salient points which he said would be thoroughly considered by the Select Committee. The points were (1) controlling the premises, (2) duration of the Act, (3) raising of the rent and the question of sub-letting. Sir Chimanlal continuing opined that no need was felt today for further controlling rents of office and business premises. With regard to the dwelling houses he admitted that some extension of duration of the Act was necessary. He however, assured the House that this question would be thoroughly gone into by the Select Committee. Sir Chimanlal further remarked that allowance must be made to the fact that had there been no legislation like the Rent Act these would have been no sudden increase in rents. Coming to the practice of sub-letting the speaker said that the tenants had made it a business to pocket a lot of money by sub-letting the premises to others at higher rents. Regarding the charitable premises and other demands of the middle class he gave a definite assurance to the House that when the Bill would go to the Select Committee, the latter would consider all these aspects with due and careful attention. Sir Chimanlal emphasised that the apprehensions entertained by tenants would be allayed as far as possible by the Select Committee.

In conclusion he asked the House to pass the first reading of the amended Act.

DEBATE ON FIRST READING.

The debate on the first reading of this Bill was opened by Mr. Addyaman who said that he could not congratulate the Government on bringing this Bill before the House. He pointed out that the report on which the present Bill was based was made a year ago and consequently the conditions having changed considerably the conclusions arrived at in the report were obviously absolete. The Rent Act he declared was an obsolute necessity so long the famine of houses prevailed in Bombay. Mr. Addyaman opposing the increased Rent proposed to be given to the landlords characterized it as unreasonable.

Dr Dadachanji lent his support to the Bill.

Mr. Trivedi who followed to support the Bill spoke emphatically with regard to the scarcity of the houses and quoting figures told the House that nearly ten thousand houses had to be built in Bombay to meet the demand of the day. Mr. Trivedi said that the Rent Act should be in force at least for a period of eight years more than proposed. To Sir Chimanlai's remark that the landlords deserved sympathy at their hands Mr. Trivedi thought that it was the tenant who needed sympathy more and better than the landlord.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas thought that it was the duty of Government to see that that condition was fulfilled after which they might do away with the Rent Act. Coming to the increased rent of 33 1/2 per cent proposed to be allowed Mr. Kanji said it was too much.

Dr. Batliwalla supported the Bill he objected to the view expressed by some speakers that business premises should have a control. He for himself thought that not the slightest sympathy was deserved by them as they had made a lot of money in years gone by.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas in an elaborate speech told the House that the normal relations existing between landlords and tenants had been strained to a high pitch by the passig of the Rent Act. The real solution was not the patching up of the Rent Act but was to induce the Bombay people to go to suburbs for residing and to arrange for a fast traffic between Bombay and its suburbs. He feared that any attempt at slackening the Rent Act would work very hard upon the tenants.

Messrs. Bole, Haji, Oza, and Desai also spoke. The debate was going on when the House rose for the day at 7 p.m.

In to-day's sitting a special feature of the proceedings was the President's ruling that hereafter no member was to be referred to by name but his constituency was only to be mentioned.

VICEREGAL PREROGATIVE.

(Continued from previous page.)

How, then, within 24 hours of the rejection of the motion for leaves by the Assembly, and before the news of it was known in the country, his Excellency could have thought that the measure was so urgent as to justify resorting to this extraordinary procedure and that on a Sunday it is difficult to comprehend. Secondly, if there was any technical difficulty in the way of the reintroduction of the Bill in the Assembly or its introduction in the Council of State in the ordinary course in the same session it could have been got over by the prorogation of the two Chambers on one day, and the resummoning of them on the following day for a new session. The third course would have been to have allowed the Bill to stand over until the reassembling of the Assembly and the Council of State in a new session and to have reintroduced it in either House on fresh material. Lastly, in every form of constitution which bears any resemblance to responsible Government the dissolution of the Chamber and an appeal to the country against its decision would also have been resorted to. The Governor-General, however, in preference to all these alternatives utilised the Council of State for securing for his Government the passage of the Bill in the recommended form which would never have been accepted by the Assembly at its second reading, for it is beyond doubt that a popular Assembly, even if it had allowed its introduction would not have allowed it to be passed without removing some of its very objectionable features. To mention only one it is meaningless to speak of spreading disaffection in British India amongst the British Indian subjects against the Indian Princes to whom they owe no allegiance.

UGLY FEATURES OF REFORMED CONSTITUTION.

This constitutional episode has brought into prominence two very ugly features of the reformed constitution; firstly, that the Executive Government can pledge itself to a legislation without consulting the legislative bodies, and, later, impose upon them its will without justifying the necessity therefor; secondly, even those who have had faith in the reality of the Reforms are now obliged to own that they have been rather too optimistic as to their extent and character. In these circumstances, as the action of the Legislative Assembly is likely to be misinterpreted, both here and in England.

A representative deputation ought to be sent out to that country with a view to explaining the exact circumstances which led to the rejection of the motion for the introduction of the Bill not only to the joint Parliamentary Committee, but to the British public at large before the Bill is laid on the table of Parliament and before any mischief is done. We are, however, confident that Indian opinion in the country will fully endorse the action of the Assembly. Propaganda has to be carried on also in this country to bring about the repeal of the measure and its re-enactment in the usual course, if necessary, on a clear and complete proof as to its necessity.

AHMEDABAD LABOUR DISPUTE.

REQUEST TO INTERVIEW MAHATMAJI REFUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27.

Some dispute having arisen between the Labour Union and the Millowners' Association regarding the annual bonus to be paid to workmen, Seth Mangaldas requested the Government of Bombay to allow him to interview Mr. Gandhi in jail with a view to elucidate certain points, but it is stated that the Government of Bombay refused him permission.

ARBITRATION AGREED UPON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 28.

The dispute between the Millowners' Association and the Labour Union regarding the annual bonus to be given to the workmen in local mills has been referred to arbitration of Sheth Mangaldas, the President of the Millowners' Association and Mr. Anandshanker Dhruva, a native of this place and the Principal of the Benares Hindu University.

HOW TO RELEASE MAHATMA.

(Continued from previous page.)

government in the sense of self-control, self-restraint and self-development; not depending upon anybody from outside. They were pledged to non-violence. Their firm determination was to remain peaceful. The political Swarajya of Mahatma Gandhi was full Dominion status, as the necessary first condition of free national development. Until India got that there could be no free development. The mere superseding of Europeans by Indians in certain posts was nonsense, a mere blind. He exhorted them to impress upon Europeans the principles of non-violence and their true demands. The idea among the Europeans was that Indians wished to drive them out or kill them. He reminded them the message of Mahatma Gandhi before he went to jail to put Europeans and Moderates on their case and pointed out the wisdom of that message from the point of view of policy.

CHRIST AND GANDHI.

Mr. J. K. Mehta said that it was in the fitness of things that India should celebrate Gandhi Week. He compared Mahatma's message to Christ's message "My kingdom is not of this world." He concluded by advocating non-violence and the active working of the Bardoli programme.

Imam Sahib Abdul Kader Bavazir then said if they had respect and felt for Mahatma Gandhi they should follow in his footsteps. There were many things to learn from Mahatmaji's teaching. The most important was Hindu-Moslem unity.

Owing to weak health Mr. Pickthall here left the meeting and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel presided.

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Govindji Vasanji in his speech pleaded for more extensive use of Khaddar.

WANTED—SELF-RESPECT.

Mr. Mukund Malaviya then addressing said the reason why they had not got Swarajya despite Mahatmaji's teaching was because people were weak in faith. They should muster their strength and go ahead towards their goal. Time was when India had a keen sense of self-respect which was no more in existence now. If India wanted to assert its right and self-respect before the world, in Gandhi Week they should all vow to release Mahatmaji from jail, which they could do by carrying out his programme faithfully. The Vidyapith of Ahmedabad was doing excellent national service and it was the duty of all the Indian patriots to contribute substantially for this noble institution.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel said one of the best ways to secure Mahatma's release was to help the Ahmedabad Vidyapith. The Ahmedabad Vidyapith was founded by Mahatma. There were 37,000 students undergoing national education. A few days ago two political prisoners of Dharwar were released from the Central Jail, Ahmedabad. After their release they went round the Vidyapith and were so much pleased by the work which it was doing that they exclaimed that they had heard while in jail that national activities had a setback. If the Vidyapith was doing such splendid national work they would not hesitate to go to jail in the national cause for two years more. Bombay was the central place of all sorts of activities whether they be religious, social or commercial. He wanted five lakhs rupees in the next five days for the Vidyapith from Bombay. Bombay from its population of ten lakhs could easily produce one thousand men who can contribute five hundred rupees each, or one hundred men who could contribute five thousand rupees each. If he failed to get five lakhs rupees by the 2nd of October, the disgrace and humiliation will not be of Mahatmaji but of Bombay.

Collections were then taken for the Vidyapith and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

"BARODA SAMACHAR" SUSPENDED.

FOR TRANSLATING AN ARTICLE FROM "CHRONICLE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 28.

The "Baroda Samachar", a vernacular weekly published from Baroda has been suspended together with the press from which it is published and fined Rs. 500 for publishing the translation of an article headed "Autocratism in Baroda" that appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 25th August.

CARPENTIER-SIKI FIGHT.

FILM ARRIVES IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The film of the fight between Carpentier and Siki the Senegalese, should have been shewn in London yesterday, but failed to arrive. Subsequently it was explained that the exhibition of the film had been postponed because Carpentier had lodged an appeal against the decision, contending that foul was shewn by the slowing down film.

LATER.

The Carpentier-Siki film has been smuggled over to London by an aeroplane and exhibited to experts, including Eugene Corri and "Kid" Lewis. Lewis expressed the opinion that Siki's alleged tripping of Carpentier was not foul. Lewie stated that he had challenged Siki.

RESTORATION OF ORDER IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

An important step towards the restoration of order in Ireland has been taken by the Provisional Government giving sanction to the army authorities to establish military Courts empowered to impose death penalty for serious cases of disturbance of peace.

GURUKA-BAGH ARRESTS.

ALLEGED BAD TREATMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 28.

Guru-ka-Bagh arrests are still increasing. Yesterday evening sixty Akalis in batches of four or less endeavoured to cut wood for the Gurdwara kitchen. All were arrested. Arrests now total 496. In the first week only twenty-one offered themselves daily for arrest. Increase is due, so the Prabhandhak Committee state, to certain hopes about a settlement not having been fulfilled. The Prabhadhak Committee state that the Akalis arrested yesterday were all treated very badly. They allege that the Akalis were subjected to lathi thrusts and one man was thrown to the ground and taken to lock-up. They also make many other serious allegations regarding the treatment meted out by the police to the arrseted Akalis.

MORE ARRESTS OF AKALIS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept.27.

The Shirómani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee in a press communique states that the police occupying Gurukabagh are themselves cutting wood within the garden at a very alarming rate. The Committee also states that forty Akalis comprising the last batch who went to cut wood in Gurukabagh were severely beaten by the police after being arrested. They were also insulted by being pulled by their beards and dragged by the hair. In this matter the Committee addressed the Deputy Commissioner asking his permission for two doctors appointed by Akalis to visit the beaten Akalis in jail and submit report on their condition. The Deputy Commissioner replied as follows:—Arrangements have been made for the medical and lay examination of the Akalis referred to by you. I do not consider that any good purpose would be served by disobeying in the present case, the instructions of Government regarding the admission of visitors to jail. Near relatives and accridited legal advisors of the Akalis referred to will be admitted."

In reply to this letter the Prabandhak Committee have requested the Deputy Commissioner for favour of copy of report issued by the medical and lay examiners appointed by him.

Arrests at Gurukabagh last evening again amounted to forty in number.

SJT. BHAGWANDAS SENTENCED TO 1 YEAR'S R. I.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Sept.25.

Sjt. Bhagwandas was brought to the Court from jail bare-footed, handcuffed and ropebound round his waist, under a strong armed and ordinary police guard on the 23rd inst. He comes from a rich family and respected for his selfless work. His attitude in the Court was very dignified. No statement, no defence, no cross-examination was made.

To-day he has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SEQUEL TO MR. WADIA'S BOMBSHELL.

RESOLUTION OF LOYALTY TO AND TRUST IN MR. LEADBEATER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

The following resolution has been passed by the Madras Theosophical Society Lodges, in reference to the letters of Mr. B. P. Wadia:—"A meeting of combined Theosophical Lodges assembled under the auspices of Mylapore Lodge, on the 24th instant, takes the opportunity of placing on record its firm loyalty to, and implicit trust in, the venerable leader and President of the Theosophical Society and her great colleague, Right Rev. C. W. Leadbeater."

Similar resolutions are also being adopted by other Lodges in the Presidency.

HAVE TURKS OCCUPIED CONSTANTINOPLE?

A SIMLA REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

The "Independent" publishes a message from Delhi, saying that His Excellency the Afghan Consul at Simla wires, under date the 27th instant that the Turks have occupied Constantinople and Thrace. But this news is not confirmed.

ANGORA LEGION.

U. P.'S RESPONSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

The "Independent" publishes to-day the first list of 100 volunteers responding to an appeal for the Angora Legion, nearly 40 being from Allahabad.

(Continued from column 6.)

the Professor of Physics in the Royal Institute of Science found a place on a similar Board for Science only after a struggle had been put up for that purpose by another Professor of Physics in a rival college. An organization which permits such things can have no hope of salvation, unless it is radically reconstituted, and is thoroughly purged of all the obsolete and uneducational elements which now still its legitimate activities. We understand that the constitution of the Bombay University is under revision. But we doubt if that revision will do any good, so long as the revising authority does not fully realise that the University has now definitely decided to be a teaching body as well, and that the needs of such a teaching institution, specialising in the highest research, are fundamentally different from those of a merely examining body.

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Though the September number of the "Journal of Indian History" contains only three principal contributions, all of these are praiseworthy pieces of research, creditable alike to the scholars who have originated it as to the University which encourages them to do so. The Allahabad University was, perhaps, unfortunate in its first venture of this kind—a journal of economic research conducted by its professor of economics, Mr. Jevons. Whether it was the excusable ignorance of an Englishman of Indian conditions, or the lack of enthusiastic supporters, it is a fact that the "Allahabad Economic Journal," in its published numbers, has not fulfilled its promise. But its failure seems to be more than compensated by the success of the new venture—the "Journal of Indian History," a quarterly under the editorship of Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, the University Professor of Indian History. The present number, for example, has an article on the "Rise of the Imams of Sanaa"—a work of interest to students of Arabian history; and another on the "Army of Maharajah Ranjit Sing" by Mr. Sitaram Kohli, the second of a series showing the detailed military organisation of the Lion of the Punjab. In the present issue the author treats only of the artillery in the Sikh army and outlines the methods adopted by the hero of the Sikhs in this novel branch from the casting of the cannon and the shells to their mounting, transporting and firing in actual warfare. The average student of Indian History thinks of the "Ain-i-Akbari" as the only authentic detailed record of administrative organisation in pre-British Indian History. But even a passing glance at the original authorities mentioned in the foot-notes to these articles would convince any impartial judge of the abundance of the material still available—in spite of the vandalism of a series of conquerors or their panegyrists—or the resuscitation and re-presentation of the history of India. But it must perforce remain unexplored or be even lost for want of adequate appropriate encouragement; and the Allahabad University must be congratulated on possessing and encouraging men whose labours will go a long way in re-creating a more truthful history of India.

Hint to Bombay University.

Here is a leaf which the University of Bombay may well copy from the book of its Allahabad sister. The University of Bombay has made belated efforts towards turning itself gradually into a teaching body, especially for the encouragement of higher research in selected branches of arts and science. But the results of its efforts are as yet—unknown. The Sociology Department of the Bombay School has been in existence for four or five years, —involving considerable outlay, with—no result. The Economics Department is a more recent creation, and may, therefore, demand a suspension of judgment from a discerning critic. But even here, in spite of the obvious importance of proper scientific understanding of economic questions, we doubt if this Department would, under the existing system, produce results proportionate to the expectations from the men who now staff that section of the School. We are the more inclined to lay the blame on the existing system, not only because there is ample concrete evidence of a high order of capacity and willingness for original research work of the present economics professoriat, but also because there are positive defects in the existing organisation which will not permit or encourage that atmosphere of University independence which is indispensable for original research. When the first foundations of the teaching were laid by a grant from the Government of India for the institution of a Chair of Economics in the University ten years ago, it was distinctly understood that the new teaching University would give prominence to research. But we doubt if the authorities of the University have any idea of research. We doubt if they have laid down any clear line for research work expected from the School of Economics and Sociology. And, but for the reputation, and enthusiasm of the man who staff the new School we may even doubt if the fiasco that occurred a few years ago in the Calcutta University, on this very same question of the nature and quality of research work expected, may not occur in this University as well.

The Root Evil.

The root evil of this University is that it is governed by men most of whom, though educated, cannot possibly be called educationists: and whose *summum bonum* seems to be the Walpolian motto of letting sleeping dogs lie. The Vice-Chancellor used to be a busy professional lawyer and is now a leading light of the local Government, whose concern seems to be to convert the University into a Government Department, so much so that nobody seems to have left the wit or courage to point out the most obvious confusion of ideas, involved in his rejoinder to a local contemporary commenting upon his last performance at the annual Convocation. Our contemporary rightly insisted upon the dangers of a State University subordinating high professorial genius or talents to the end of glorifying the existing order of things. The Vice-Chancellor replied pointing out that during his tenure of office he had always maintained the independence of *the Senate*. Our contemporary required that the *Professors* in the University must be free and independent. The Vice-Chancellor replied that *the Senate* was free. Was this a case merely of unconscious confusion of issues? His colleagues on the Syndicate are also men busy with their own affairs; and very few of them possess the necessary qualifications to shape, help and guide a nascent University in realising its ambitions in the realm of [illegible] research. Educational [illegible] Mr. Rajarajan or Prof. [illegible] sadly in a minority that they [illegible] to prevent such glaring [illegible] fact that the University [illegible] Economics has to [illegible] Studies in History and [illegible]

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STRIKE AT JAMSHEDPUR.

MR PADSHAH REFUSES TO WITHDRAW NOTICE.

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 28.

Mr. Halder on receiving information from the strikers had sent the following telegrams to the General Manager, the Tata Steel Works, on the 23 instant from Calcutta:—"Men struck against advice. I can attempt settlement provided you assure me some concessions which do not involve extra financial outlay." To this the following reply was received by Mr. Halder on the same day at Calcutta from Mr. Padshah:—"Will welcome your intercession and do my best to second your efforts. I rely on your avoiding partisan standpoint. Hope you will also second my efforts to change the constitution of the Labour Union so that it be representative. Do not use strike to enforce demands without conference, ballot, or a notice of strike. Would be glad to put you up if you telegraph date arrival." The following telegram was sent on the 24th by Mr. Halder to Mr. Padshah:—"Kindly withdraw notice to workmen to join on 25th. It will facilitate negotiations. Coming Monday's mail." To this the following reply was received on the 25th:—"Company cannot withdraw notice, because notice was put forward not as a threat but as an expression of dire necessity."

Mr. Halder arrived on the 26th morning, met the foremen and the members of the committee in the afternoon and heard their views. A mass meeting was held in the G. town maidan attended by about 15,000 men. Several speakers addressed the meeting. Mr. Halder addressing the meeting in Hindi, said that he was pleased to see that their Union was so strong, as to enlist the sympathies in this strike of Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Christians, Chinamen and even of clerks even who had not joined them in the last strike. This showed the righteousness of the demands made by the men on the 20th June and 15th September to which no heed had been paid by the Company. Though he had advised them from Chittagong not to strike yet when the call came from the men he placed his services at their disposal for serving them in their trouble because he felt that they were the real sufferers. He exhorted the men to be peaceful and non-violent. If their cause were just they were bound to succeed, though they might have to undergo great suffering and sacrifices. He was sorry to find that some of the promises made by the Directors of the Tata Co., in June 1920 had not been redeemed in spite of repeated representations. Finally he asked the men to depend on the Almighty alone and prayed that He may give them unity and strength to enable them to come out successful in their struggle.

Great enthusiasm prevails among the strikers. The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Halder.

On the 27th Mr. Haldar went to see Mr. Padashah at 10 a.m. previously arranged.

BARRACKOPE AUTUMN MEETINGS.

(From a Correspondent)

CALCUTTA.

Owing to incessant rain during the last few days, it has been decided to abandon the first day of the meeting of the Barrackpore Autumn Meeting, which was to have been held on Saturday the 30th inst; and to republish the prospectus issued for the Autumn meeting.

The Revised dates for autumn meeting will be as follows: first day: Thursday 5th October, Second day: Saturday the 7th, Third day: Saturday the 14th, Fourth day: Thursday, the 19th and the Fifth day: Saturday the 21st idem.

PASSPORTS TO AFGHANISTAN.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

A communique is published for general information by the Government of India that under the newly introduced Afghan Passport regulations to secure entry into Afghanistan, European and American travellers must be in possession of national passports duly *vised* by the Afghan Consul at Bombay. Travellers to Afghanistan via the Khyber route will obviate delay, and possible detention at the border by securing endorsements on their passports after obtaining the Afghan *visa*. During the cold weather passports will be endorsed at the office of the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, Peshawar and at the office of the Political Agents, Khyber during the summer months. European British subjects are advised in their own interests to call at the British Legation on arrival in Kabul and both they and other European and American travellers are warned that unless they have received personal invitations from the Afghan Government or from one of the legations they will find considerable difficulty in securing accomodation in Kabul.

Our Calicut correspondent wires:—The case against Sergent Andrews, whose prosecution has been ordered by the Government of India in connection with the Moplah Train Tragedy, and who is to be defended by two European Barristers engaged by the European Association, Madras, will, it is understood be heard at Coimbatore shortly.

Our Karachi correspondent wires that notice, under section 108 and 112 C. P.C. has been served on Mr. Krishnanand, Secretary, Karachi District Committee to show cause why he should be ordered to execute a bond in the sum of rupees one thousand for good behaviour for a period of one year.

A Declaration was filed to-day before the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, for a new Anglo Gujarati weekly newspaper named the "Rajasthan Patrika" to be edited by Mr. Mansukhlal Ravjibhai Mehta. It is understood the paper will be published from Rampur, Kathiawad. (A.P.)

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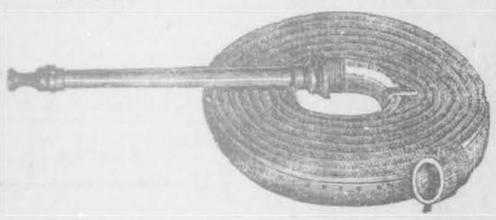

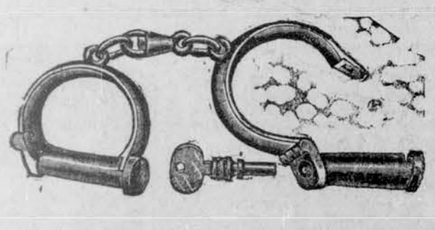

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